

George Washington's
MILITARY DIARY,
in which he records every
day his conduct of the War,

and his personal Order of

TRADING, and true WITNESSES.

George Washington's
One ENGLISH TOME,

That hath ever so been known, or published by any
one in the English language.

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English Schools

Techique

From our previous study to establish the

ବ୍ୟାକିଲିବ ହେଉଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଏବଂ ଶିଳ୍ପ

READING, *such ein Wettbewerb*

ОГЛІАННЯ ТА МІСІЯ

and I will do my best to "break up the world's worst organized and armed
gang of banditti, robbers, and desperadoes basing their operations
about this place." But I have no soldiers or gunboats to
put in the river, and I am compelled to sit idly by, or send
out a fleet of steamers to intercept the bandits as they pass
down the river, and get them into the hands of the law.
I am bound to do my best, and I will do it.

and old age. The most significant factor was the presence of a partner.

Yellow HI Bepoideae, *Yellow Tomaridome* or *the main*

Composition of the population.

Delivery to Shiva's Super Market 2nd floor

By: Entertainment Weekly Staff • May 1996 • EW.COM

କରୁଣା ମହାତ୍ମା

The School-Master his Profession.

I profess to teach those that are utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art imperfect in either of them to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease, and at least how to do it to mind.

I undertake to teach my Scholars that shall be trained up for any Grammar-School, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced which, where ease and benefit it will bring unto School-Masters, when best known. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-Masters of the English Tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time reach so learned Scholars, than before they could read forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more Books bought than otherwise world have been.

I shall cause the poor to see of much change they have to do in maintaining their children longer at School, out best signis shew Strangers that do now travel into England, and uncertainly, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the practice hereunto adjoined, all Englishmen may learn to tune their voices, as that they shall truly sing in any kind of stile, in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice, all Englishmen may learn to speak with knowledge of the English tongue, and civil discourse.

The School-Master his Profession.

I have made a sort of a brief Chronology, for practising of reading two or three, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Histories; and a Grammer-Scholar learn to know when his Authors book Greek and Latin, lived; and wherein the principal Historians in them were done.

Also I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word, borrowed from the Greek, Latin, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word; whereby the children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latin words before they enter the Grammarians School; which also will bring much delight and pleasure to the bodes. Therefore if thou understandest not my word in this Book, not before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching; a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latin Tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised in them; notwithstanding divers schools now do divers things.

Finally, I have given thee such Examples of fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou shouldest fit any the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profession, over þan þat I can say for my self.

If thou desirast to be further satisfied for the performance of these things, read the Preface, where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

þis euening of þis moneth of Februarie anno domini millesimo vicesimo quinto. A. D. 1550. In the first year of King Edward VI. The

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

Other men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholar ; but I am inforsed of necessity to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal ; the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech unto the unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of Trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Sempsters, and such others as have taken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly unto thee ; yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee : I seek nothing by thee but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of the Scholars : if peradventure for two or three days at the first it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee ; for if thou take diligent pains in it but four days, thou shalt learn very many profitable things that thou never knewest ; yea, thou shalt learn more of the English Tongue than any man of thy Calling (not being a Grammian) in England knoweth ; thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better accommodation and profit than any other (not following this order) teacheth ; and thou mayest sit on thy shop-board at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou hast made this little Book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know is a stranger to thee ; yet must thou now be sure that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and have none present to help thee, make a mark therat with thy pen or pin, until thou meetest with thy Minister, or other learned Scholars of whom thou mayest enquire ; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such like things as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with ; rather assure thy self, that all wise men will commend thee that desirist knowledge, which many reject ; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like Scoggin's Priest, who because he had

The Preface to the Reader.

I had used his old *Mansuimus* for those dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsumus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book : First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of leaarning of it, if thou be only a Scholar ; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn, to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables so in the first Book, however at the first sight they may seem common, so as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set down, or at least so many like, both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilful in. And I have begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they first learned, all other might follow with very little labour. These syllables known, (because all words, be they never so long or hard, be made of them) thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easy and certain rales (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full, marvel not, why in the first Book I have differed in writing many syllables from the usual manner, yea from my self in the rest of my work, *empl* without (*e*), and *tun* with one (*n*), and *Plum* not *Plumme*; my reason is, I have put there no more letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom ; yea, often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to the present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, that so thou mayest have nothing in the second Book to learn, but only division of words, and other hard observations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee. And where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounced, I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined ; for there are many wherein the best English-men in this land are not agreed : As some

The Preface to the Reader.

some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious* as from the Latin *malitiosus*: So some write *Germene* from the Latin, some *Germane* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or strange words of Art in several Sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar Countreys (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou mayest with more ease and profit teach an hundred Scholars than before forty: Follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here which he know not, neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use these Books; then divide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4 sorts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest of like forwardness, in one lesson or form, as in Grammar Schools, and so go through the whole number, not making above four companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but four lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures, though but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldest hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together; hear two or three that thou most suspectest to be negligent, or of a childish conceit, and let all the others attend; or let one read one line, sentence, or part, another the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when, or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and senderest nature: and thus doubt not but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by opposing each other as I have directed in the end of the second Book, emulation, and fear of discredit, will make them strive who shall excel; by this means also, every one one in an higher form will be able to help those under him, and that without los of time; seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet running of the voice, I have given this help; I have added for Prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue and others; and for Verse, Psalms, and other Verses of all the several sorts of usual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Grammarians, to hear their children

dren pronounce: and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this Book in their Schools, for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded; which is the only cause of such wofull ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without greater labour) one sentence of true English; therefore let parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

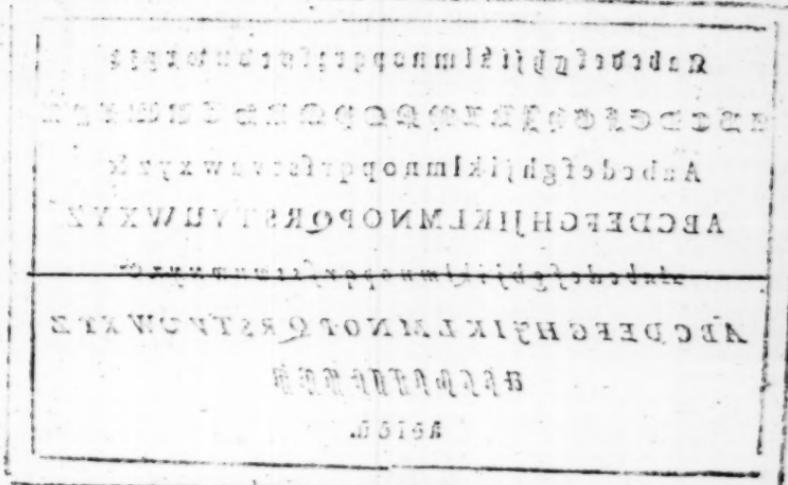
But to return to my teaching Tradesman; If thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the directions given in all places of the Book; and as thy Scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misfeth, and note them with thy pen or pin; and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his fellows also remember them, to oppose him in their propositions. But methought I heard thee say, that my reasons have peruwaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a Book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer, that a remedy is provided for that also, which is this; First, the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book, making the first part of my second page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason: for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if a child should tear out every leaf so fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtfull: for every new following Chapter repeateth, and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular, ordinary sounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so prattled and lisped unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good: which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed

The Preface to the Reader.

proceed in my course, for the easy and speedy attaining of the learned languages ; an argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God.

FAREWEL.



B

B a

the first time in my life I have been so
surprised at an exhibition which has been
so excellent as this. It is indeed surprising
that such a simple piece of work can be
done in this short time by men who
have no other skill than that of
writing.

A b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z &
A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z
A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z &
A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z
A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z &
A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z

#

æ i ð ù

The first Book of the English School-Master.

Teaching all syllables of two letters; beginning
with the easiest, and joyning them together that
are of the like sound, as you may perceive by pla-
cing (c) betwixt (k) and (s), and coupling them as you see,
and then teaching to read words of two letters.

a e i o u
Ab eb ib ob ub
Ad ed id od ud
As es is os us
Ag eg ig og ug
Ah eh ** oh **
Al el il ol ul
Am em im om um
An en in on un
Ap ep ip op up
Ar er ir or ur
At et it ot ut ut
Ak ek ik ok uk
Ac ec ic op uc
As es is os us
Az ez iz oz uz
Ai ei * oi *
Ay ey * oy *
Au eu * ou *
Aw ew * ow *
Ax ex ix ox ux

If ye do ill, fie on us all
Ah it is so, he is my fo
wo be to me, if I do so

a e i o u
Ba be bi bo bu
Da de di do du
Fa fe si so su
Ga ge gi go gu
Ha he hi ho hu
La la li lo lu
Ma me mi mo mu
Na ne ni no nu
Pa pe pi po pu
Ra re ri ro ru
Ta te ti ro tu
Ka ke ki ko ku
Ca ce ci co cu
Du se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Ja je ii io ju
Ya ya ii yo yo
Ma be bi bo bu
Ma me mi mo mu
Mu que qui quo
Up go on a le a py
So it is, qif I do ly
We as ne, Oh tidy, tol o
You see in men ly to de

This title of this Chapter
must not be taught
the Scholar, but an-
direct the Teacher.
When your Scholar
hath perfectly learned
his letters, teach him
to know his vowels
after two or three day
when he is skilful in
them, teach him to call
all the other letter
Consonants, and so pro-
ceed with the other
parts of art, as they
stand in the margin
never troubling his
memory with a new
word, before he be per-
fected in those.

Before a, o, u, like
k, but before e or i, like
l, if no other letter
comes between.

(Now may you teach
your Scholar, that he
can spell no word with-
out a vowel.)

Teach him that (y)
is puse (i) the venn-
elid make him read
these lines distinctly.

The first Book of the
History of the English
Chancery.

Here you may teach **T**eacheth to join the two former sorts of syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba) and so the rest; with your scholars to call practise of reading the same sort of words of three letters so made syllables, ters. And here you see that this, and everyi new Chapter didlize so many Letter, doth so repeat all that went before, that your scholars as we spell toge-**lar** may forget nothing. (a) bus (b) bawood (c) glo-
ther, we call a syllable. **E**njoye the clo abrow leet of guidest nodi bus
etc., and you may re- Ba bab ba bad, ba bar, bat bay
pear the first two let- Be bed, be beg be bet
ters as oft as the ca- Bi bid, bi bis, bi billy, bi blic
pacity of a child shall Bo bot, bo bon, bo bog bog boy
requie e it. And for Bu bud but bus, bu bul buh buh buz
the more pleasure of Da dad dag day dym datw day
the chuld, I have used De den det, de dewid ed ed
such syllables as are Di did dig dym din dipul nuf
used for English Do dog dol doyt dor, dor dow
words. Du dun dul, du dun.

If now your Scho- He fed fel fe fen few lar be ready in the Ho fog lox lap, lox former terms of a Ga gad, ga gayd id vowel, consonant, and Gi gib, gig git a syllable; you may Gu gub gug gul, gu gun gun gup gut now teach him what Ha had hag hap, ha hat haw hay a Diphthong is, espe- He hed hel hem hen hew cially those in the for- Hi hid him, hi hip his hit mer chapter, ai, ei, Ho hod hog, ho howe; ho hot hop oi, au, eu, ou. Hu hul hug hul, hu han har

Hu hul hug hub, hu han har
La lad lag lap, la lax law lay
Le led leg, te lex let
Li lis lig lism, li lip, si si od
Lo lob, lo lobi lop lor low
Lu lug, lu dub lu mi od soY
Ma mad mam man, ma map mak mow mag
Me meg men mes. Minil, mi mis
Mo mod mas mow. Mu mul mum mut
Na nag na nam. Ne nel net, new

Ni nis nit nip. No nod nor nor now
 Nu num nun nut. Nu num num nut
 Pa pan pas pat paw pay. Nu' lode iwo aye puray
 Pe ped peg pen. Pi pis pil pis. Nu' chil chil nis
 Po pod por. Pu pul quis put. Nu' cu' lile aye
 Ra rag ranc ran rad rat raw raply oig nia oig nis
 Re red rew. Ri' tib rig rim tip. Oig nia oig nis
 Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub rus rug rum say nis
 Ta rap rat tar. Te teg tel ten tew
 Ti tib til tin tip tir. To tog tom top tog tow tax
 Tu tub tug tun tur. Tu' cu' lu' tu' tu' tu'
 Ch cal calin can cap cat. Mu' cu' lu' mu' mu'
 He he's hoy, hi' kid his kit. Mu' cu' lu' mu' mu'
 Co cob cod cog, co com cow coy
 Cu' cu' cu', cu' cul cup cur cut
 Sa sad sag sam, sa saw. Se sel set
 Si sig sir sir. So sob som lot sow
 Su sun, su sup
 Ja sag sar saw. Je set seu. Ju' ju.
 Ye yel yes yet
 Ula van var vat. We ver
 Ula wag wal wan was wat way
 Ule wel wed wit
 Uli wil win, wo wol wot
 Dua qual quat. Qui quib quil quit.

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me
 home the bay Nag: fill him well, and feel he be fat,
 and I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as
 his dam: if a man bid well for him, I will tell him
 of it; if not, I do but rob him, and so God will vex
 me, and may let me go to hell; if I get but a jaw-
 bone of him ill.

CHAP. III.

In this kind of
 words of one syllable,
 we use only (c)
 before (a, o, u,) and
 (k) before (e) and
 (y, i) and not other-
 wise, except in fai-
 ned words, as Cis
 for Cisly, Kat for
 Katharine: and in
 some proper names,
 as Cis the father of
 Saul: but we use
 (f) before any conso-
 nt, therefore I have
 placed shen: as you
 see.

This speech is
 made only of words
 taught before, where
 you are not to ob-
 serve the sense, be-
 ing frivolous, but
 only to teach distinct
 reading.

Setteth down only all those Syllables that are of
 three letters, beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu | Cha che chi cho chu
 Bla bze bzi bzo bzu | Cla cle eli elo elu

Ask the Learner what consonants will follow (b); and let him answer (l) or (r) and practice him in all the rest. For the more perfect he is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall find when you come to the rules of Division in the second Book.

I call (n) a consonant here and elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of rules.

Although I have so disposed these words, as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another, as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book.

Cra cre cri cro cru	Sha she shi shi shu
Dza dze dzis dzo dzu	Sla sle sli slo slu
Dwa dwi dwis dwos dwu	Sna sine sini sino sunu
Fla fle flis flo flu	Sna sine sni sno sunu
Fra fre fri fro fru	Spa spe spis spo spu
Gla gle glos glo glu	Sta ste sti sto stu
Gna gne gni gno gnu	Swa swi swis swu
Gra gre gei gro greu	Squa sque squis squo squu
Kna kne kni kno knu	Tha the thi tho thu
Pla ple pli plo plu	Tra tre tri tro tru
Vla vre vri vro vru	Twa twi twis twu
Scia sic sei sco scu	Wha whi whis whu
Ska ske skis sko sku	Wla wri wri wro wru

CHAP. IV.

Here are joined the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab). And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Bla blad, ble bled bles blew, blit blis, blo blot	
Bja btag bhand bja bhas bat btag	
Bre bzed bret brew. him hid brow	
Cha champ chay chas chat che chew	
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chul.	
Cra crab crag cram. Cree crew	
Cri crih ero crob croc crov, cru crum	
Dra drab dras drag dram drat drap	
Dre dreig, dri dip, deo dyon, diu dxum	
Dwe dwel	
Flaslag flay flat flawa flad, fie fled	
Fli fit flo flet flow flor, flu flur	
Fra, froy, fre fret, fri frig, frog from crow	
Gla glad glas, glo glew gli glid	
Glo glos glow; glos glamv glyt	2
Gna gnat gnaw	
Gra gral gras gray, gri grig grin gro gre	
Kna knap knaw, kni knit	
Kno knox know knuknub knug,	Pla

Pla plat play. Plo pled plot plow, plu plum
 Pra prat pray, pre pres, pris prig
 * Sea scab scar scar
 She sheg skept skew, Sui skil skin skip
 Ses scot scot. Seul stem
 Sha shad shal, Shed hel hew
 Shla slab lay lie lew
 Shli shlo ship lit lo sop slow, Shu shut
 Shme smel, Smi smit, Smo smu smut
 Shna snag snap snat, Sni snig, Sno snow, Snu snut
 Spa span spar, Spe sped spen spew
 Spi spit spin spit, Spo spot, Spu sput
 Sta stag star star stay lie stem
 Sti stil stil stir, Sto stod stow, Stu stub stuf stir
 Swa swad swag swan, Swap sway, Swi swell
 Swi swig swit swim
 Tha then that thaws, he them then they
 Thi thin this, tho thou. Thu thug
 Tra trap trap tre try. Tre trim trip
 Tro trov trov tray, triu trub trus
 Twi twig
 Wha what whe when whey, whi whip, who whose whom
 Wza wzap, wze wzem, wzis wzig wzil, wzis wzot
 Squa squab squad squat, Squi squib.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me,
 hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my
 cap when I met him. But, I fled from him, and ran my
 way; Then did he fret, and out-ran me; and drew out
 his staff, that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on
 the skull, and a cross blow on the leg, so that I did skip
 at it, yet was I glad to know, and to see, as in a glafs, my
 bad spot! and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so
 gross, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me
 well, so that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.
 Setteth down first all syllables of four letters, beginning
 with three Consonants. Secondly, joineth them like
 the

* I have placed
 (c) and (k) as in
 the Second Chap-
 ter. Although you
 shall find (k) writ-
 ten before (a) and
 (u) as in (skarlet)
 (skull) yet do the
 most exact writers
 say (scarlet)
 (icull), but Ka-
 lendar.

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading.
Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Diphthongs.

Oppose your Scholax in these as I
willed you in the
third Chapter for
the same purpose ;
the first of these is
ever (t) or (ch).

Make your Scho-
lars know perfectly
these Diphthongs,
and use them to
spell the two last by
their sound, and
not call them
double ee, or double
oo.

Stra scre scri scrum
Skrascre skri skro skru
Sela sele selo selu
Sla skle skli sklo sklu
Shla shle shli shlo shlu
Shia shre shri shro shu

Stra scrap, scrat scret, scri scrub
Shra shrap, shred shrew, shi shrig shyl shyu shub shug
Stra strag, strau stray, stre tree, stri strof stroy
Spla splar splis split
Shra sprat, spye spree, spris sprig
Thra thral, tho throt, thu thram.
At all tail quail, ha hald, ha brain twain, wa walt
Hrav hhaul seraule, lau laud
Tot toil, boi boil, joj jojn gojn, hoj hojs
Qu our your or stout sou sent seaud seoul cloud, how hoins
Fee feed bleed, she sheep, see feel heel queen
Boo book look hook hood, fool hool stool

Stra stre stri stro stru
Spla spk spli splio splu
Shra spre spu spio spu
Thra thre thi tho thru
Thwa thme thwi thwo
Thiou

C H A P . VI

The former chapter doth fully teach
to begin any word : these are of endings
which we call terminations ; therefore here I am enforced to use syllables that are no
word.

Teaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

Alb elb illib ulb abz obz ibz
Abg ebs abz obs ibz bzo zbo zbz
Ach teh ih och ar heel oit no w
Ael edt ihoel uclod er has w
Alb elb Ab old ulb illi illid
Ald eng ing ong ung
Aik elk ilk olk ulk ilok ilok
Airelm, flor, johm, usm

Alb elb illb ulb
Abg ebs abz obs ibz
Ach teh ih och ar heel oit no w
Ael edt ihoel uclod er has w
Alb elb Ab old ulb illi illid
Ald eng ing ong ung
Aik elk ilk olk ulk
Airelm, flor, johm, usm

And end ind ond und
Eng eng ing ong ung
Aik enk ink ent unk
Airelm, flor, johm, usm

Ant ent ent entant	Art art art art
Apl epl ipl opl upl	Art er art er art er art
Aps eps ips ops ups	Art er art er art er art
Apt ept ipt opt uppt	Art er art er art er art
Arch erb erb oxb urb force	Art er art er art er art
Arch erd erd oxd urd lu wish	Art er art er art er art
Archel esl oxs urk miles	Art er art er art er art
Arg erg erg erg urg our	Art er art er art er art
Arch erk erk oxs urk ader	Art er art er art er art
Arm erm irm orn urn m	Art er art er art er art
Arn ern iern ornurn iern	Art er art er art er art

qui qmnd qui qmnd qui qmnd qui qmnd qui qmnd
CHAP. xvii qui qmnd qui qmnd qui qmnd qui qmnd qui qmnd
 qui qmnd qui qmnd qui qmnd qui qmnd qui qmnd qui qmnd

Adjoyneth the syllables of the former Chapters with
 the first of the Chapters, and others that begin syllables
 with such peecesse of reading as before.

Ba bab babl. Ga gad gadl, scrabl wobl. Pe peb pebl.
 Bi bib bibl, bvi vissl, scribbl vey gyl.
 Co cob cobl. Go god goble, hob hobl. Hu hub hubl.
 Hu hub hubl, stu tub tubl. Cra crab crabs, dra drab drabs.
 We web webz. Ri rib ribz. Lo lob lobs, so sob sobs, tu tub tubs.
 Ri rich, whi whiche, mu much, su such. La lad lads,
 ha had shads, squads. Be bed beds, pe pedes.
 Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
 Ba bal bast snasl, eqnl eqnl if eqnl eqnl eqnl.
 Ha hac hacst. De der derst clers aqndt aqndt aqndt aqndt.
 Gi gif gifft list rist, si sit sitte. Lo los lost lost.
 La laught. Hi high nigh. Da dag dagle, wazgl, dragl dragg.
 Gi gig gigl, wi wizgl wizgl. Go gog gogl.

You may sometimes spell this way, if the word will be more easit; which is especially when the word endeth in (ch, gh, or sh) for then they cannot easily be divided.

Ba bal bald, **B**ea scal scald, **H**e hel held geld
 Gi cil cil, mil mil child wild
 Ca cal calk calk valk
 Pe pel pels hels twels. **G**u gul gulf
 Ba bal bark chalk walk stalk
 Mi mil milk ilk. **H**o gol yok. **H**u hul hulk
 Ba bal bahn oln palm. **H**e hel holm. **F**i fulm. **H**o holm
 Fa fal lalm. **S**h svol solm. **S**wo swohr
 Sea scal scalp. **H**e hel helpe. **W**he whelp. **G**u gul gulf
 Fa fal fals, **P**u pul puls
 Fa fal felt. **S**ha shalt. **W**e hel belt felt melt smelt
 Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wist spilt
 La lom lamy. **K**en kemb. **C**om comb. **D**um dumb rhumb
 Cam camp cramp damp lamp. **S**hi sh;imp
 Po pom pom. **D**u dum dump. **J**u jum jump crump stump
 Da dam dams damps. **H**re Stein stems. **P**lu plum plums
 Da dan daun dance faunc jaunc latunc thautuc
 Fe fen fenc henc pent. **O**ui quince since. **O**u oum ounz
 Ba ban band land sand wond. **B**e ben lend spend send
 Fi fin find blind wind. **B**o hond. **H**o hound bound round
 Ha han hang. **S**i sna sing ching string
 Yo you young strong wrong. **D**u dun dung
 Ba ban bank rank blank slank frank shank
 Li lin link hink pink shink. **M**on mons
 Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt haunt
 Ba ben bent lent ment rent went hent spenz
 Di din dint mint fint splint
 Fo fon font wont, hu hun hunt lunt blunt
 Da dap dapl gropl grispl
 Co cou coul
 Ca cap carp, taps traps chaps hi hips lips quiips
 Ho sop sops cops tops chops drops; srops
 Ca cap capt crapt lapt chapt strape. **K**e kep kept
 Di dip dipt ript splt ript skipt tript script
 Do dot doyt sopt copt cropt. **S**u sup sup
 He her herp. **T**u tur turb
 Ca car card cark dwarf wharf. **T**u tuf tuf
 Ba bar barg larg charg. **V**e ver verg
 Di dic dyc, Go gor gorg. **S**u sur surg spurg.

Ba bar bark hark mark park clark spark
 Wo wo wock. Lu luc luck CHAP.
 Ba bar barm farm harim warm charin swarm
 Te ter term. Elk fir sm. Wo wo worm sloop
 Ba bar barm warn yarn. Si scim quicn sien
 Bo boz born corn torn. Bu bur burn turn spurn.
 Ca cat carp harp-warp sharp
 Ue bers. Woz woos. Cu cur curs
 Ca cart dart hart part quart wort smart tapp
 Da * ash dash lash. Ra rash gna gnash
 Si dir dirt. Fort sort short. Hu hur hurt
 Fre fresh. Si shish
 Gu gush rush blush brush crush push tush
 Ca cask mask task. Des desk. Hu hus husk musk
 Fri fris frist wrist. Mu mus rust
 Ga gas gasp wazap. Ri risp whisp crisp
 Ca cast hast last wast talk bast chack
 Be bes best. Je jest rest nest west chest wwest
 Si sis fist list wist. Co cos cost hole lost most post
 Du dus dus'e lust must rust
 Ra ratt rattle. Ke ket kettle. Tit tit titl spittl. Ratt rutt
 Ba ath bath. Fa faith hath lath saith wrath
 Wi ith ith with. Do oth doth mouth south slough
 Thu thust, tha thash, thy thresh, tho throng.
 Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
 What hast thou that is thine own
 A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,
 Both bridle and saddle, and child in the cradle;
 But no bag of Gold, house or free-hold.
 My coin is but small, find it who shall,
 For I know this my self, it is all but pelf.
 Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half
 She doth yield me milk; her skin soft as silk.
 I got without help, a cat and a whelp;
 A cap and a belt, with a hog that was gelt;
 With a pot of good drink, full to the brink,
 And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.
 Thus much in haste may serve for a taste,
 And so I must end, no vain words to spend.

* The reason of this difference is shewed before.

Aung' Appledore Dunc' New' And' 620

C H A P. d. VIII. in N. S. Great coat old.

TEaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants; containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practise for reading the same: may stand before us &c.

Ca cat caught naught taught. Si eight weight. Si eight bright. Bon bought ought taught wrought sought. Ku rug rugle rugles. Bel belch welch. Fi fil filch milch pitch. Am amb ambl Bramble. Scre scremb. Ni nim nimble. Fu fumb fumbl stumbl. Minum nymph. Am amp ampl Bramble example. Texi templ. Putt purple. Pu pum pump pumpl. Pom pomps. Pumps. Bla blanch banch panch. Ben bench, wi winch. Ca can candle handl: Spren sprendle. Ma man mantl. Spran sprantl. Grun gruntl. Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep deph. Ca cam camp camp stamp. Tem tempt, stum stumpt. Ki kin kindl. Spindl. Bu bun bundle. An ankl. Wi wingl springl. Un unkl. Ma mangl tangl wrangl. Mi mingl singl. Ga garb garbl markl warbl. Cu cur curdl. Cl circ circle. Fa far fardle. Gie giedl. Hu hur hurdls. Ga gar gargl. Pu pucl purbl. Ki kirk kirt kirk mirthb. Tu turrl. Wo wo wrold. Cu cur curld. Ca cast castl. Wi wa wazle. Thi thistle. Ing ingl. Da dash dasht lasht walsh. Pu pucl quicht rusht. As ask askt. Cla clasp claspt. Ca catch watch stratey. Ir itch witch.

For a here
many put
au: we may
put a before
n not pro-
noncend.

Words end-
ing in four
consonants,
most of them
being the
plural num-
ber.

Len length strength. Eight weight weighes. Hand handl handls. Spin spindls hurdlis girdls. Turtles.

As I went thorough the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels

and feet, and may gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I sought how I might wrestle out; but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a scratch on my mouth; but now I am taught while I am in this world, how to wrestle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

*The End of the First Book.***The Second Book of the English****School-Master.**

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard words of many syllables, with rules for the true writing of any word.

C H A P. I.

In this Chapter are let down the words of Art used in this Treatise, and other necessary rules and observations, especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Mast. **D**o you think your self sus-si-ci-ent-ly instructed to spell and read di-strict-ly any word of any syll-a-ble, that now we may pro-ceed to teach rules for the true and easie di-vi-sion of any word of many syllables.

Schol. Sir, I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable?

Mast. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell toge-ther; as in di-vi-sion you see are four syllables.

Schol. How many letters be in a syllable?

Mast. Any number under nine. As I do say that Welsh Knight brought Strength.

Schol. What letters make a syllable?

Mast.

I divide your syllables for you until you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children: I make (h) a letter for plainness, which exactly is none, but a note of breaching.

Mast. Any of the vowels, a,e,i,o,u: as a-ny, e-vil, i do o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometimes find two vowels together in one syllable: what shall I do with them?

Mast. You must call them a * Diphthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Diphthong?

Mast. No, * none that are fully sounded, but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee, as in say, either, coin, taught, eunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find, you must joyn together, except in some proper names; as in Be-er-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el: so in se-eth, a-gree-ing, and in such words, where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word in (ee) as es, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be joyned.

Schol. Yet do I find ja, je, ji, jo, ju; va, ve, yi, vo, sponed together, as in James, Jesus, join, Judas, value, verily, visit, vow: I pray you, are they then no diphthongs?

Mast. No, for j and v joined with a vowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants, as A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Mast. I mean all the other letters except the vowels; which can spell nothing without some of the vowels; as take (e) out of strength, str'ngth will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word, yet it is none of the vowels.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel; but when they be consonants, they differ: for (y) is also a consonant when it is joined in the beginning of a syllable with a vowel, as in yet, you; so jet differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded.

Mast. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is to draw the syllable long: as he is made mad.

A mill dam, a shrewd dame.

(e) not sounded.

My

My man hath cut my hōse mane,
A great gap, gap wide.
Spare the spar, Be-ware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed.

You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.

He hid the Ox hide.

It is a mile to the mil.

A little pin, my flesh doth pine.

A branch of fir good for the fire.

A dor sitteth on the dore.

Toss the ball, toss the wool.

You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.

Rud is not rude.

A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second use?

Mast. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use, with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Mast. Pea, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set down after wards, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

In this second, when e is long, it is commonly doubled, and makes a dip-thong.

Make your scholars ver-
y perfect in
these, and
then you
may try
them in o-
ther the like.

Letters not
pronounced.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Mast. If you will gently observe these things, you cannot err in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit & pleasure; so when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward.

And

And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any : I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first general rule, or the chiefeſt ground in this work ?

Mast. Briefly, it is this : Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-sion, fa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which ſeven words you have as many syllables as vowels, and above ſeven syllables I rememb're no word to be.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule ; for in these words you have, brief, are moze vowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well obſerved, therefore you muſt know that you can hardly find a general rule without ſome exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it ?

Mast. Three ; the firſt is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) ſounded in chief, not (e).

Schol. What is the ſecond exception ?

Mast. The ſecond is, that if there be a diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your ?

Mast. No ; for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the ſame syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception ?

Mast. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-ferves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these moze shall be ſaid hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never elfe find two vowels in one syllable ?

Mast. Yes, after (g) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, queen, quick ; and ſometimes after (g) as in Gualter, language : otherwise never ; unleſs we ſay, that in words ending (yen) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them, even, heaven.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English words that you shall find.

Schol. I have already with ease and certainty learn'd to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Mast. Mark then these rules following, and you shall never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following, as in tri-al, mutual, saying, tri-umph, E-phra-im. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-dar, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-cel-sity, &c. Except when they are needlessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hills, whippes, cragges, for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Mast. When naming a thing, we speak of more than one: as one whip we call the singular number, because it speaketh but of one; and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I doe, when I find one consonant between two vowels?

Mast. a You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, i-led, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ed, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-tion, &c. b compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Mast. When two several words, which we call simple words, are joyned together, as in sa-ve-guard two syllables, not sa-ve-guard, three syllables: because it is made of two parts of two several words sa-ve & guard. So where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-ness, wife-ly. Where you must note, that if the last part be an addition only, and signifieth nothing, as -ness in lame-ness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded. add (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cist, the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of two consonants, (d) and (s) and (c) cannot begin a syllable.

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel except the former end in a vowel. Double consonants. The plural number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring scholars to present practice.

One consonant.

a Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant except the syllable following begin with a Consonant.

b We call that Simple that is not compounded.

c The Simple will keep the same letters as when it was simple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

*T
nans.*

come two quicke consonants be-
twixt two vowels?

Mast: Then, if they be such as may, they must be joyned,
for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any
part of the word.

Schol: How then shall I know which are consonants
that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Mast: If you went back to the third Chapter of the first
Book, they are set down together: but because I would
have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of e-
very one an example: as bles, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell,
flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip
slow, smart, new, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap,
twain, when; wrought:

Schol: I pray you give examples, how these may be
joined in words of more syllables?

Mast: Mark then diligently here, re-store, not thus re-
store because (st) may begin a syllable; it must not be thus
rest ore because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the
syllable; so in re-strain, ex-e-crable and such like; but in
god-ly, lef-dom, frum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c: the
middle consonants must be divided, because none of these
(dl, lh, mp, dg, rn) can begin a word, therefore can they
not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-
ed, because (g) may begin a word?

Schol: Is then the same reason to be observed, if there
came three or more consonants together in the midst of a
word?

Mast: Yea, altogether: for as many consonants as can
be joyned, and the rest divided.

Schol: How many consonants may come in the begin-
ning of a word?

Mast: Three and no more; therefore, if in the midst there
come four or more, they must be divided, although four may
end a syllable, as in words:

Schol: How shall I be sure which three may be joyned?

Mast: They are all set down in the beginning of the sixth
Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainness sake, I
will give every one of them an example, whereof we have
ordinary English words, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke,
split, spring, thrall, thwart;

Schol.

*Three or
more conso-
nants:*

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words wherein many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-strain, you must not say co-nstrain, or conf-train, or const-rain, or constrain, but constrain, because (ns) cannot begin a syllable, (str) can; therefore it must begin it: so im-ply, king-dom, de-struction, ac-knowledg, trans-gres-s, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every Consonant must go to this Syllable rather than that. But still look as before, that some compound words must be markt, as, mi-like, dis-like, trans-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. which if they had been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-like, di-like, transpose, as ye have learned: because in compositions every word must have his own letters, not mangled with others.

Schol. But Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: speak-ing strength-en-ing, otherwise than you have taught.

Mast. I know it well: yet because, if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needless oppression on Chilidrens memories) and that the former rules can bring no incovenience in any word, wherefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and with judgment any English word that can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading, to as many as are of years able to discern; yet many will not easily believe that little Children can conceive them, and make use of them; and then they will rather bring confusion then profit.

Mast. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath easily conceived these rules being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here used are not above eight in all: the most of them I would have the child learn, while he is learning to spell in the first Book as I have given direction there in the beginning; which words then, and rule

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success: therefore I wish that no man with prejudiciale opinion do reject them before he hath made tryal upon some ordinary wits; but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefeſt neceſſity and uſe: and the other that follow, because ſome of them be more hard, containing only diuerſe ſounds of our English letters and the other obſeruations for true writing, if your Child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceiue and uſe: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor ſome of the ſoymeſt; yet while he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as eaſe, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainnesſe ſake, than otherwile I might, knowing, that in practiſing to read, he loseth not his labour.

C H A P. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of thofe letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Of (e) in the
end of a
word.
Here (v.)
wi. b. (e)
bath the
ſound of a
conſonant.
and (ee) (as
(ſe) and
when ſhort
words end
in (c) we uſe
to add (k.)

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: besides, that it diuerteth the ſyllable long, it alſo changeth the ſound of the letters; I pray which are they?

Mast. It changeth the ſound of theſe letters, v. c. g, when any of the vowels go before, as au, eu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, ag, ug, so in eg, ig; as in hau, have, leu, leve, lou, love. In cave, rafe, ſalve, hive, thrive: in c. without e is sounded like k as in accord; but with e like l as in place, race. In lic, lice, truct, truce; also ag age, stag, ſtage, lu cag cage, hug, huge, deluge. So hang, ſtrange, ſtring, fringe. To larg, large. In molt of which e bath alſo diuerteth the ſyllable long, as you ſaw in ag, age, hug.

hug huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which **g** hath in age and huge, being long in most syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg drudg. So it is also when e, i, o, or o come before g, leg ledg, rig ridg, log lodg, which vowels before g, are never but long, except in liege, siege, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e used in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllables long; why is that?

Mast. We see it indeed often, but rather of custom (as they say), for* beauty then necessity, as after i, but not after y, as in bie, bye, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chasse, sonne: whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latins say mel, as ros; we mell, als ross. And sometime we use not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all fall, shall: yet we use as longer without e, then alle with it; yea sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllables long, for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced shourt. like cradl, ladl, which some men would distinguish by doubling d, as saddle: but it is both unusual and needless to write bibl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, shourt: others blinde, binde, write e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound, as if we should write hang with e thus, hange we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and strangor. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like frienge, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swindg him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, friendge, as some think: as the former examples shew, in these words ftringed, hinged where d is never written.

Schol. If this be the custom without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Mast. Although it were good and easie, both for our own Country.

* Especially
after i and u
as in espic,
argue.

Whereas
some would
make such
words as able
two syllables,
and that e
in the end
makes bl to
be as it were
a Syllable, I
can see no
reason for it.

country-learners, and strangers, that certain Rules were known and practised (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lyeth not in us to perform, I wish you rather to obserue the best, and follow that which ye have, than to labour for innovation which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serue for all customs in the rest.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those wordes which have other letters besides (e), either nos at all, or but little pronounced.

Mast. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow, (a) is not pronounced, when ea(or oa) come together; as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroab, road, boat, where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these wordes, beast, best, breast, brest, good, god, coast, cost as if you wiste brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, yeer, yere is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-titude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature: and therefore in proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-ah, Bo-az.

(e)

(e) Is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i)

(i) In shield, field priest chief, brief thieve grieve siege maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friele, atchjeve, marueil, relief; brief; adieu, interfier; kerchief, lieutenant; fruit; fuit; bruise, bruit.

(o)

(o) In people; blood; yeomen; jeopardy.

(u)

(u) In guest; guise; buy; guide, prologue; build; tongue; guile; guilty; conduit; league; dialogue; plague pilogue; synagogue.

(b)

(b) In lamb; comb; chamb; debt; doubt; bedellium.

(c)

(c) In back; pack; deck; peck; lick; stick; rock; knock; buck; luck; and all the like; for we use no most wordes ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in acle, ecle, icle, ocle, ucle.

Echol. Why may we not say, that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as (c)?

Mast. It differeth not much which; so although that (k) dorth enb our English wordes when they be long; assin bake; cake; speak; seek; like; look; duke; yet these that we make shor; the Latins make the sound in (c); as lac, nec, sic; hoc; doc; when we say; lack; dick; sick, hock duck. (g) In

(g) In resign, ensign, flegm, raign, soveraign, Gascoign,
 (h) In Christ, myrrh, ghost, John, whole, scholar, Eu-
 nuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, cholor, chrystal, Rhue,
 Rhenish, Rhetorick, abominable, melancholly, So in so-
 vaign, or pertaining, as Thomas, Achaia, Chinah, zichari-
 ah, zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch,
 as Monarch; but in the beginning seldome, as Arch-angel,
 therfore commonly called, Arkangel.

(g)
(h)

(gh) Coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men
 but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site,
 but in the end of a word, some Countries sound them fully,
 others not at all: as soine say, plough, slough, bough, others
 plou, shou, bou, thereupon some write, burrough, some bur-
 row, but the truest is, both to write and pronounce.

(gh)

(n) In solemn, hymn.

(n)

(p) In psalm, receipt, accompt.

(p)

(l) In Isle:

(l)

(t) Is always written, but little sounded before ch, when
 the syllable is short, not having another consonant next
 before, as in catch, scratch, ditch, botch, scratch, except in
 rich, which, much, in which custom hath prevailed against
 rules. But, if the syllable be long, or hath another con-
 sonant with eh, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach,
 cough, belch, &c.

(t)

Here many obserue, that custome hath prevailed against
 reason, else why should a be written in hoar, boar, rather
 then dore, dote, or i in fruit, rather then in brote? But to
 know how to write them, and when, you shall find all that
 may breed doubt set down in the table at the end of the book,
 where you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall arise: and
 not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or doubtfull
 word mentioned in this Book.

In such rules
 of writing,
 you must not
 only under-
 stand the
 first original
 word, but all
 derivations
 rising from
 it. Note
 that e long
 sounded not
 in se, nor
 sea, is al-
 ways written
 with ee.
 † Words of
 the plural
 number.

Schol. You told me you would obserue something more in
 words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Mast. Well remembred: it is this: † words ending in es
 are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular,
 by adding e; for where it is needfull to use e in the end of
 the singular number, it shall not be needful to use es, in the
 plural.

plural, as in jewels, engines; except the singular end in a vowel, or in w for u as in flies, pies, toes, crowes; Therefor you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the greatest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e al- though both ways be common; and this maketh the difference betwixt mills and miles, tuns and tunnes, curs and cures, and not by wrting them, being short, with the consonant double, as milles, tunnes, cures, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words as to make sonnes differ from the Latin word sons.

Schol: Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Mast: Yes sometimes; as when the singular number end- eth in ce, ch, ge, gd, se, or sh; as in graces, places, churches cages, hedges, noses, fishes; and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plural are wives, knives, calves:

Schol: Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Mast: No, for we say, lice, mice, men, bretheren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many others. And sometimes the singular and the plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep one mile, twenty mile, or miles:

CHAP V

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar,

Sch: **W**hat is the first thing next to be learned? Mast: You shall find some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee oo, as he be me she do mother, for bee bee mee shee doo &c: But * thee when wee speak unto one, and the otherwise; and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words only borrowed from the greek tongue, as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters besides those before mentioned, have not always one and the same sound

e and o
* which
Grammari-
ans call the
second per-
son.

ph

as th is commonly sounded, as in these words, thank, thief, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, turbell, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou through, thus, and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thef, theth, thest, thing: as father, breath-ed, breatheth, farthest, seething.

Also g when e or i follow : bings great harmes to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded g most often sounded as je, as in * agent, Georg, Gentile, gentle, except in these words, together, get, bragged, targets, burgennets, gelby, gew, gaw, gear, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar, And gi, as ji; as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c, except in begin, beggin, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gulet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon, and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made; as in hanger, hanged, hangest, hangeth, hanging. Some men think, that these few words might be thus differently written: a childs gig; a Scottish jig; a gill of fish; and a jill of wine; but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable: therefore w^e be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound ga (g) is always written with g, and write je always with j, having those words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written as pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise why shold Jerome be written other wise than the first syllable in German? or jesse rather than Gesse? And this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced and made two different names, which is most like at the first to be but one: yea I have known two natural brothers, both learned to write their own names differently.

Moreover t before on is pronounced as l, as in redemption, except s or x go before t, as question, adulsion, mision, and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptiao: except when a syllable beginning with a vowel, is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if, ing, he added in, in it, in it, to lost, he is pitying, losif.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true way:

(1) as Goddard. Dicunt ut quod E. dicitur autem dicitur. Tunc quod dicitur.

th like (3)

? this written
only Scho-
Lars under-

stand.

gi and ge

* The first
sort are so
ended like
the Latin
(g) the o-
ther like the
Greek.

Literatur
religion
land man

in oratio e

. n. to

recepit ad

natura ame

tinguere

The Second Book of the

ting is to discern when to write ee or se, ci or si, or both, as in
 ting, ^{as you see many words that are metter Englysh,} are
 almost all indifferent, as some write faulter, some faulter o-
 therfaulter; so plaine or pynke, bullace or bullasse some bul-
 leis, cissers or cifers, but exadly it is scissars. But because the
 most are written with s, as seat, serue, side, sick, &c. there-
 fore you must write s before u and i, except with those words
 that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of
 them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to
 write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, & so in
 others. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, eney, are
 unadually written with c: so it is after e in the end, as tem-
 perance, prudence, excellency, grace &c. except in case, base,
 cease, &c. when they sound like z, as amale. Words begin-
 ning with trans, be always written with t, circum with c, as
 transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions, see the Table.

ci, si, ti, xi

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, beforeon, mark that
 ci and xi are seldom, as suspicion, complexion; si more often
 as in those that end in cation, cession, tension, cussion, session,
 fusion, gression, hension, tution, imision, passion, presision, pulsion
 rission, tension, swasion, version, vision, as redemption, &c. But
 for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What is there to be observed:

Mast. That divers other words of the same pronunciation
 by changing their signification, change also their writing,
 the Rein of a Prince, the rein of a hysole, and the rain falleth
 Two men came to me, their minds are there

Wait on me, and sell it by weight,

Nay not so the bole doth neigh.

The Sun shineth, my son eryeth.

Stand still Here, that you may hear.

A true Prophet bringing much profit.

I heard that which was hard.

This Mſſr-wright cannot write.

Some men have a great sum of money.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in
 come, combatte, costome, some, son, &c.

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (l)

some-

Divers writings of the
same sound.

o before m,
or n.

The proper
name written
Some or Soam

Sometimes like (z) as we use their use: And when (i) doth so come betwix two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or consonant, as Jehoiachah or Jehojadah.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown for brown; but especially in the end of a word: Yet do now, how, differ in sound from know, blow, And therfore I see no reason why now and how might not be written as thou and yon, thus, nou, hou; that so, to make a difference between these words, to bow a bow, to sow for the sou; and so out and ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sounds in words differing in signification, as the * heart of the Hart panter.

A sow can fly over a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear: ear thy land, for an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometimes a word is diversly written and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or entent, or enform: so bottel-bottle; or yerk, or jerk, Jail or Goal. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, tansie, or money, journey, tanley. So words ending in (or) short, may be indifferently written with (or and our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Further you must mark, that words of more than one syllable, ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, frivilous, but words of one syllable with (us) as trus or trus.

But * to know when a word endeth in (like) as in publice, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard without the Latin tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write pub-like, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the vowel, wherein almost so many men so many minds: some will have it before certain letters; others, when it cometh in a diphthong, but more reason they have, which write it

The same writing of divers sounds.

The same writing in a divers sense.

Which some write Hart.

Divers sounds and writings in the same

* sense (o)
(like, que)

When you have a word derived of a

Latin word which end-
eth in (cus)

write (like)
as in publice

from pub-
licus: but
when in a
word that is

derived
from a La-
tin word end-
ing in
(quus) write

(que) as ob-
lique from
obliquus.

and oft
to you
with
and
and oft
in your
Book

when another follows it as in saying, or in the end of a word sounded thus, as in day. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written; but in words borrowed of the Greeks, as hypocrite, myth, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other written with *y* for difference sake, altho'g other-where I have written *ey* for *i*, without regard, following the usual custom. *to mātch i d t o s t o n w d d i g*
Schol. But Sir, I read a little before; Psalm, and you did not teach me that *Ps* may begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read will soon make you a Scholar: the answer is this, that word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they say consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Theta*, *Epsilon*, *Rhodus*, *Ienes*, signifying the four fore-teeth, *pneuma*, spirit of breath, *Crius* bastard-saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names, and Latin words, that are not usual in English, as *sors*, *arunc*, *fals*, *arr*: in proper names, *alz*, *arr*, *arr*, &c. This aside of the Latins: we use also in Latin *Satura*, not used in English, we use also to contract words in English, as *hang'd* for hanged.

Schol. Have I no more to obserue for distinct reading?

Mast. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometimes differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense; where (*n*) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must obserue also those which we do call * points, or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half moon noted a small stay: two pricks thus (.) makes a long stay: and one prick thus () is put for a full stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?).

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus,) as Teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true training of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master in al Deince fūrste of Lider.

You must also know the three kinds of voicing used in some words: as a stroke over any vowel for mōrē, as mā man,

Accents u-
sual y omit-
ted in our
English
Pr. ns.

* The points
are thus
called

(,) a Comma.

(:) a Colon.

(.) a period.

(?) an Inter-
rogation.

() a Paren-
thesis, alio-
called Bre-
viations.

co for con, &c. and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, both lose it sometimes when the next word begins with a vowel, as intent, for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, *th' intent. Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and capital letters, as, Robert, Anne, England, Cambridg. As also when we put a letter for a number; as V for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for an hundred, D for five hundred, M for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as Lord, LL for Lords, B for Bishop, BB for Bishops.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, now (as I think) in writing.

Mast. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The mell standeth on the hell, for the mill standing on the hill; so knet for knit, brcdg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, verb for herb, griff for graff, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for hale. Sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certu for certain, catcher for carechief, leash for leafe, hur for her, fur and fuster, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

And a nox a nass, my naunt, thy nunkle, for an ox, an als, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wind for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mast. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Mast. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting

* Called
Apostrophe.

Capital let-
ters.

Corrupt pro-
nunciation
and writing.

We use to
put (n) to
the word, as
mine for
my, when
the next
word begin-
neth with a
vowel, to a-
void a ga-
ping sound.
Peculiar
terms.

of words, as the Northern man writing to his private neighbour, may say, my lathe standeth near the Kirk garth, for my barn standeth to near the Church-yard. But if he should write publickly, it is fitter to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Master. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (though you have never any other teacher); yet for your more cheerful proceeding; I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lords blessing. And now will I oppose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. VI

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to oppose one another.

Joh. **W**ho will adventure his credit with me in opposing for victory?

Rob. I will never refuse you, or in any our Form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

Joh. How spell you lo?

Rob. I o.

Joh. Spell of.

Rob. o f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f r o m.

Joh. How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell; for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, p e o p l e.

Joh. What use hath (o)? for you give it no sound.

Rob:

When your
Scholars
shall learn
this chapter;
let one read
the questions
and another
the answers.
When your
Scholars op-
pose one the
other, let
the answerer
answer
without book

Rob. True, yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. No; that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end then serveth it?

Rob. We have learned two principal uses, one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h,a,t, spelleth hat, but h,a,c,e, is hate.

Joh. How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J,e,s,u,s,

Joh. How know you that this is not written with g?

Rob. Because it is not in my table at the end of my book; all that be written wit g, e, be there, & our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J, e,

Joh. How write you Circle?

Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e,

Joh. Nay now you miss, for if you look but into your table you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must oppose me.

Rob. I confess my error, therefore I will try if I can requite it. What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

Joh. Branch.

Rob. Nay but you shoud put in (u)

Joh. That skilleth not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell you might.

Joh. m, i, g, h, t,

Rob. Why put you in (gh) for m, i, t, e, spelleth mite?

Joh. True: but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it shoud have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b), what consonants may follow?

Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)?

Joh. l, r, or t.

Rob.

The Second Book of the

Make your
Scholar
read over
this Dia-
logue so of-
ten until he
can do it as
readily, and
pronounce it
as naturally
as if he speake
without book

Rob. How probe you it ?

Joh. Because gla spells gla; gn a gna; gr a gra.

Rob. When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be ?

Joh. We have them before twice set down : besides, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell anything, as to fer puc-a, and it spelleth ferre, but btra will spell nothing : because bt cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. Doth not fer spell fer?

Joh. It spelleth nothing without a vowel.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word Rewarded ?

Joh. Three.

Rob. How probe you that ?

Joh. Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Rob. How divide you them ?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a ?

Joh. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Rob. And why divide you r and d ?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition.

Joh. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, ad ad, then take the next m o mo, then put them together admo : so spell, and put to the third, admoni, and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What is a man should bid you write this word ?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo admoni, then soys unto that ni admoni, and so to the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables ?

Joh. My Master doth sometimes practice us in harsh counterfeit syllables, through all the vowe letters, as in through, threugh, thriugh, though, throgh. Wrash, wrash, wrisht, wrisht, wrusht. Yarble, yermble, yirngle, yormble, yurngle. Waigh, weight, &c. Waigh, weigh, &c. Janch, jench, junch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what vowel to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? as if you will write from, and know not whether you should write it with a or o,
Joh. I would try it with all vowels thus fram, fram, fram
from, now I have it.

Rob. But good man Taylor our Clerk when I went to School with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than (methinks) you do.

Joh. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me the syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud. I learned to say bade, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lys upon, as to bid or command; & bid, as bide, long, as in abide, bud of a Tree, as bude long like rude, for these three vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskillfull Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin tongue.

Joh. You say true; for so did my dame teach me to pronounce for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, see, si, too sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (se) should be sounded like the (sea) and (su) to (sue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of Consonants?

Joh. By the speech of a stammerer or stammerer, and to observe how he laboured to *sound the first letter of a word: as if the stammerer shoud pronounce Lord, before he can bying it forth, he expreſſeth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other Consonants?

Rob. How many ways can you expreſſe this sound si?

Joh. Only three: si, ci, and sci, or xi, which is csi.

Rob. Now habe you erred as well as I: for (ci) before a vowel doth commonly sound (si) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein will I deale with you.

Joh. Do your worst, I will likewise provide for you, and never give you over until I have gotten the victory; for I

*Let the un-
skilful tea-
cher take
great heed
of this fault,
and let some
good
Scholars
bear their
children pro-
nounce these
syllables.*

* For letters
first devised
according to
sound.

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this opposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look into our Catechisme, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Joh. Nay, by your leave, wee shall first read over again all that wee have learned with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this

The End of the Second Book

A Short Catechisme

WHAT Religion do you profess?

The Christian Religion.

What is the Christian Religion?

It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

The word of God contained in the Books of the old and New Testament.

Doth the Scripture or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?

Yea.

Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisible, most strong, and only wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his works, word and Spirit.

Who?

Acts 12. 16

Ro. 10. 9. 10

Act. 4. 12.

1 Tim. 3. 16

17.

Leuit. 4. 34

& 6. 4.

Eph. 4. 6.

2 Tim. 1. 17

John. 4. 24.

1 Job. 5. 7.

Mar. 31. 16

19.

Mat. 28. 19

1 Job. 5. 7.

Psa. 19. 1. 2

Rom. 1. 28.

& 3. 17. &

Who created the World?

God

Whereof did he create it?

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

Who made you? God the Father.

How did he create you?

In holiness and righteousness.

Why were you thus created?

To glorifie God.

Are you able to do this of your selfe?

No.

Why so?

Because I am a sinner.

How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?

By the fall of Adam.

What was his sin?

Disobedience against God in eating the forbidden fruit.

How came it to pass that you are become a sinner in Adam?

Because he was the Father of Mankind.

How do you prove that you are a sinner?

By the Testimony of mine own Conscience, and by the Law of God.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.

How many be there?

Ten.

Rehearse them.

1 Then God spake all these words, saying; I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of Bondage; Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy selfe any graven Image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.

F 2.

3. Thou

Heb 11. 3.
Gen. 1. 1.

1 Cor. 8. 6.

Eph. 4. 24:
Rom. 11. 26
Gal. 2. 7.

Rom. 3. 10.
1 Job. 1. 8.
Rom. 5. 11.
Gal. 3. 19.
Psal. 19. 7.

Exod. 20.

24
The Second Book of the

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day; Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy Son and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattel and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no murther.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours house: thou shalt not covet thy neighbours wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment or a preface?

A preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first Table?

Four.

How many of the Second?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?

My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?

No: because they be not petitions, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed?

No.

Why.

Exod. 31. 18.

Mat. 22. 37

Mat. 32. 39

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour.

Eph. 2. 3.

Rom. 3. 10.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives.

Gal. 3. 10.

Prov. 2. 11

Ps. 119. 51.

Rom. 6. 23.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternal destruction both of Body and Soul.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? Yes,

How?

By Jesus Christ.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, Perfect God, and perfect man.

Could there no other meaner person be found in heaven or

Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it?

Neverly.

Must he needs be God and man?

Yes.

Why?

Mat. 3. 17.

Rom. 9. 5.

Isa. 9. 6.

Heb. 1. 6.

First, because he must dye for us, and God cannot dye; therefore he must be man.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only man he could not; therefore he must be also God.

How did he save us?

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me: And as he was God he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

No, there are a number that shall have their part in hell with the Devil and his Angels.

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?

Only such as truly believe.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation by Christ alone.

Hath every man this Faith in himself?

Nos, for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

Mat. 7. 23.

& 23. 46.

Gal. 3. 26.

Job 1. 12.

Matt. 16. 17.

How?

How is Faith gotten.

Rom. 10.17.

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath true and saving faith or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith.

1 Pet. 2.1, 2. A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word and to his people.

Alt. 2. 37. *Heb. 11.7.* *Pet. 1.9. 103.* *Rebearse the Sum of your faith.*

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary:

suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified dead and buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven; and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead: I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they? The first is God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening Faith, as of the Sacraments, and Prayer: and first, What is a Sacrament?

A Sacrament is a seal and a Pledge of those benefits of my Salvation, which I receive by Christ.

Rome 4. 11. 3 *How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?*

Two.

which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them? The Lord Jesus Christ.

To what end? To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

Mat. 26. 16 *1 Cor. 11. 23* *How*

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The sign, and the thing signified.

In Baptism, which is the sign signifying?

Water.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same.

What do you profess in Baptism?

To dye unto sin and live unto righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen?

Bread and Wine.

What do they signify?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and wine into my body, to become mine, so doth my soul with all receive Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the naturall Body and Blood of Christ, flesh, blood, and bones?

No, the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my body.

It is a figurative speech used in Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Palleover, and yet it is not the Covenant nor Palleover, but a sign of it.

How do you eat Christ's Body and drink his Blood?

Spiritually, and by faith.

Are all persons, without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Gen. 17. 11.

Rom. 4. 1.

John 3. 6.

Mar. 16. 16.

Act 2. 38.

Rom 6. 3.

Mat 30.26.

27.

1 Cor 11.23

24. 25.

Gen. 17. 10.

11.

Fx. 12. 11.

12.

13.

14.

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16.

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32.

33.

34.

35.

36.

37.

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Heretics, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

He must prove and examine himself.

1 Cor. 11. 28.

Wherein must he examine himself?

1. What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, and endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Heb. 12. 14.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves?

Yea.

1 Cor. 11. 30

Who be they?

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past as hypocrites, evil-men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word: and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

Rom. 8. 26.

What is the other help you have to increase Faith?

1 Job. 5. 24.

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God, in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

To God only.

In whose name?

In the Name of Jesus Christ.

Psal. 50. 14.

Then may you not pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the

Job. 16. 23.

name of Saints and Angels?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise or Example in Scripture for it.

Mat. 5. 9.

How must you pray?

As Christ taught me, saying,

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven; Hallowed be thy Name,
 Thy Kingdome come, Thy will be done on Earth as it is
 in Heaven: Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive
 us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us:
 And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil:
 For thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever,
 Amen.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer? Six: Three Concerning the glory of God; and three our own necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven? A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer. What are these words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power & the glory, for ever? to the prior bus, these two also to come The Conclusion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits? and of what like Thanksgiving.

Is it enough you thank him with your lips? No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Commandments: which grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary Observations for a Christian.

1. That We keep a narrow watch over our hearts, words and deeds, continually. That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, carelessly and unprofitably spent. 3. That once in the day (at the least) private prayer and meditation be used. That care be had to do and receive good company. That our family be with diligence and regard instructed, watched over, and governed. That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of the world, than need. That we stir up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints.

8. That we give not the least bridle to wandering lusts & affections, so gristed; and too little care we set on finding. Then we prepare our selves to bear the Cross by what means it shall please God to exercise us. To no man bid us go. That we bestow sometime, not only in mourning for

Psa. 116.2.

Pr. 2.23.26

1. Pet. 1.15.

Eph. 5. 16.

Gen. 25.63.

Gen. 18.19.

Deut. 6. 7.

Col. 3. 1.

Heb. 13.16.

Col. 3. 4.

Mat. 16.21.

Lam. 1. 10.

Dan. 9.3.4.

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

Titus. 2. 13. That we look daily for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, for our deliverance out of this life.

Jam. 5. 14. 12 That we use as we shall have opportunity (at least as we shall have necessity), to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian Estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods graces in us.

Eccles. 7. 4. 13. That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to contemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and have all our glory put off; which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

Deut. 17. 15. 14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

Psal. 1. 2. 15 That we enter into covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonored the Lord, and have raised up much guiltiness to our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

Neh 8. 39. 16 That we mark how sin dieth and is weaned in us, that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

1 Chron. 34. 21. 17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising the same in our lives and conversations; that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

2 Pet. 2. 20. 18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

2 Tim. 4. 7. 8. 19 That we exercise our faith, by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious and blessed Kingdom.

20 Lastly,

20 Lastly, That we make not these holy Practices of Repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.

Almighty God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state, in the clear Glass of thy Heavenly word: so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the Rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in Sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily; and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable Sins against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this Life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy name (O Lord our God) who when there was no Power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what case we were, and provided a most Sovereign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten, Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us: not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith, to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the Salvation of our Souls. And now Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts daily increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our lives a Holy and Comfortable Change: O God enable us in some good measure, to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and made us Heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the days of our lives. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily encrease of thy grace in us, and for the confirming of us in Christian Conversation, we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and Zealously, to the Glory of thy Name, and profit of our Brethren, and Salvation of our Souls, through Jesus Christ: To whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all Honour and Glory for ever: *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving before Meat.

O My Heavenly Father ; I thank thee through Jesus Christ , for making these Creatures to serve me , and for giving me leave to feed on them : now I humbly pray thee , to give me Grace moderately and soberly to use them , that my bodily health may be still continued to thy Glory , to the good of others , and mine own comfort in Jesus Christ :

Amen. *To help me to stand before thee an unfeigned blessing and a true witness. A Thanksgiving after Meat.*

O Lord , feeling my body to be refreshed with Meat and drink , and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me , let it now be my meat to do thy will , and those works which belong to my duty , with all cheerfulness and good Conscience : that for these and all other thy mercies my thankfulness in heart , word , and deed , may be acceptable in thy sight , to the end of my life , through Jesus Christ : To whom with thee and the Holy Ghost , be all Honour , Glory , and Thanksgiving , now and ever : *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our Heavenly Father , we thy poor wretched Creatures give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep , and for raising us up from the same . We beseech thee for Christs sake , to prosper us this day in our labour and Travel , that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation ; principally to thy glory , next to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth , and last of all to the benefit and content of our Masters . Grant dear Father , that we may cheerfully and conscientiously do our business and Labour , not as men-pleasers , but as serving thee our God , knowing thee to be the chief Master of us , and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy Fatherly eyes who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations , and threatened everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and Labours : we beseech thee , O Heavenly Father , to give us the Strength of thy Spirit , that Godly and gladly we may overcome our labours , and that the tediousness of this irksome labour which thou for our Sins hast poured upon all Mankind , may seem to us delectable and sweet : Fulfill now , O Lord , these our requests , for thy Son our Saviours sake , in whose Name we pray as he himself hath taught us , *Our Father , &c.*

A Prayer

A Prayer for the Evening.

Most merciful God and tender Father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the world for our sakes, in redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed work, in keeping us hitherto in thy Holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular Wealth and Commodity; hast also most fatherly cared for us: kept us this day from all dangers both of Soul and body; given us health, food, and Apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor miserable Life, which many others do want: for these, and all other thy good Gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness only, and fatherly providence, hitherto poured upon, and do presently pour upon us, and many others, we must humbly thank thee, and praise thy holy name; beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the Darkness thou hast sent over the Earth, so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandments: and now as we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleep of Death shall come grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both Temporally and Eternally, to thy Glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord: So be it.

The 119. Psalm.

Blessed are those that are undefiled in the way, and walk in the Law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keep his Testimonies, and seek him with their whole heart.

3 For they which do no wickedness walk in his ways.

4 Thou hast charged that we should diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my ways were made so direct, that I might keep thy Statutes.

6 So

6 So shall I not be confounded, while I have respect unto all thy Commandments.

7. I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned the Judgments of thy Righteousness.

8. I will keep thy Ceremonies : O forsake me not utterly.

The Second Part.

VV Herewith shall a young man cleanse his way ? even by ruling himself after thy word.

2. With my whole heart have I sought thee, O let me not go out of thy Commandments.

3. Thy words have I hid in my heart, that I should not sin against thee

4. Blessed art thou, O Lord ; O teach me thy Statutes.

5. With my Lips have I been telling of all the judgments of thy Mouth.

6. I have had a great delight in the way of thy Testimonies, as in all manner of Riches.

7. I will talk of thy Commandments, & have respect unto thy ways.

8. My delights shall be in thy statutes, & I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

Fear, O ye Children, the Instruction of a Father, and give ear to learn understanding.

2. For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my law.

3. For I was my Fathers Son, tender and dear in the eyes of my Mother.

4. He also taught me, and said unto me : Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my Commandments, and thou shalt live.

5. Get Wisdom, get understanding ? forget it not, neither decline from the words of my Mouth.

6. Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee, love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7. Wisdom is the beginning ; get Wisdom therefore, and above all possessions get understanding.

8. Exalt her and she will exalt thee ? she shall bring thee to Honour if thou embrace her.

9. She shall give a comely ornament unto thy head ; yea, she shall give thee a Crown of Glory

10. Hearc

10 Hear my Son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of Wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest thy gate shall not be straight, and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of Instruction, and leave her not, keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of civil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil, and their sleep departeth except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness, they know not where-in they shall fall.

20 My Son, hearken to my words, incline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midst of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

The Practice to the

The man is b'eft, that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear;

Not led his Life as Sinners do,
nor sat in scorners Chair.

2. But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth for his whole delight,
And in the Law doth exercise
himself both day and night.

3. He shall be like the Tree that groweth
fast by the Rivers side,
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4. Whole leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand;
Every so all shins shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5. So shall not the Ungodly men;
they shall be nothing so,
But as the dust which from the earth is��
the wind drives too and fro.
6. Therefore shall not the wicked men,
in judgement stand upright,
Nor yet the Sinners with the just,
shall come in place or sight.

7. For they the way of Godly men
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be overthrown.

8. Then say I unto you, O my people,

The 4 Psalm.

O God that art my Righteousness,

I Lord hear me when I call,
Thou hast set me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.

2. Have mercy Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee unceasantly,
to cry I will not rest.

3. O mortal men how long will ye
my Glory thus despise?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after Lies;

4. Know ye that good and Godly men,
the Lord doth take and chuse;
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5. Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your Chamber quietly
see you your selves convert.

6. Offer to God the Sacrifice
of righteousness I say;
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your trust alway.

7. The greater you crave worldly goods,
and Riches do embrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy Grace:

8. For thou art ready shall make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their Corn and Wine,
full great increase have had.

9. In peace therefore lie down will I,
taking my rest and sleep,
For thou only, wilt me, O Lord,
alone in safety keep.

The 5 Psalm.

The mighty God, said will speak
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,

And all the world
he will call and provoke?

Even from the East,
and so forth to the west,

From goards Side, on this thine of
which place he I kech best;

God will appear
in beauty most excellent;

3. Our God will come
before that long time be spent

Deavouring Fire
shall go before his face,

Agreat Tempest
shall round about him trace

4. Then

4 Then shall he call
the earth and Heavens bright,
To judge his Folk
with equity and right.
5 Saying, Go to,
and new thy Saints afflable
My past they keep,
their Gifts do not dissemble.

6 The Heavens shall
declare his Righteousness,
For God is Judge
of all things more or less.
7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal;
Lift Israel,
I will thee nought conceal.
8 Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
For giving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy Fold,
or Calfs out of thy stall.
10 For all the Beasts
are mine, within the woods,
On thousand hills
cattle are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all Birds that are on mountains,
All Beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains,

The 51 Psalm. The first Part.

O Lord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take.
My sins deface, my faults redress,
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean,
for this unjust and sinful act,
And purifie yet once again,
my hanious Crime and bloody fact.
3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess,

My sins alas do still remain
before thy face without release.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evil in thy sight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yct were thy judgements just and right.

5 It is too manifest alas
that first I was conceived in sin,
Yea of my Mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Also behold, Lord, thou doft love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wisdom from above,
thou haft reveal'd me to convert.
7 If thou with hyssop purge th's blot,
I shall be cleaner then the glass,
And if thou wafh away my spot,
the snow in whitenes shall I pass.
8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,
that inwardly I may find Grace,
And that my strength may now amend,
which thou haft swag'd for my trespass.

Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand,
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the sand.
9 Make clean my heart within my breast,
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant spirit in me let rest,
which may these rag'gng enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm,

H ave mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To shew to us e thou accord,
the brightness of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know,
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may see thy saying health.
3 Let all the world, O G d, give praise unto thy name,
O let the people all abroad
extol and laud the same.

H

4 Through

4 Throughout the world so wide,
I call rejoice with mirth ;
For thou with truth and right doft guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall blesſ us eke withal.

7 God shall us blesſ, I say,
and then both far and near,
The folk throughout the earth alway,
of him shall stand in fear.

The 111 Psalm.

MY Soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his name ;
O Lord our great God,
how doſt thou appear ?
So passing in Glory,
that great is thy fame,
Honour and Majefty
in thee ſhine moft clear,

2 With light as a Robe
thou haſt thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatness may fee ;
The Heavens in ſuch ſort,
thou alſo haſt spread,
That it to a Curtain,
compared may be.

3 His Chamber-beams lyē,
in the Clouds full ſure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to bear ;
And there with much ſwiftneſs,
his courſe doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the Air.

4 He made his Spirits
as Herolds to go,

And lightning to ſerve, Then and thence and ther
we ſee also preſt ;
His will to accomplish, And a deſpot of
they run too and fro, the world, who
To ſave or conuict things, will rule all
as liketh him beſt.

5 He groundeth the earth
ſo furly and fast, It cleaſeth all the
That it once to move land, and though
none shall have ſuch power ; it is hard to

6 The deep and fair covering
for it made thou haſt, which you will
which by his own Nature not the world
the Hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flye, the world, and
And ſo give due place, the world, and
thy words to obey ; the world, and
At thy voice of Thunder, the world, and
ſo fearful they be ; the world, and
That in their great raging the world, and
they haſte ſoon away.

8 The Mountains full high,
they then up ascend, the world, and
If thou do but ſpeak, the world, and
thy word they fulfiſ : the world, and
So I keife the Valleys the world, and
full quickly descend, the world, and
Where thou them appointeſt, the world, and
remain they do ſtill.

9 Their bounds thou ſhall ſet, the world, and
how far they ſhall run, the world, and
So as in their rage the world, and
not that paſt they can ; the world, and
For God hath appointed the world, and
they ſhall not return, the world, and
The Earth to destroy more, the world, and
which was made for Man. the world, and

The 112 Psalm.

THe Man is bleſt that God doth fear, the world, and
and that his law doth love indeed, the world, and

2 His

2 His Seed on earth God will appear,
and bless such as from him appear.
3 His house with good he will fulfil,
his Righteousness endure shall still.

4 Unto the Righteous doth arise
in trouble joy, in darkness light;
Compassion is in his eyes,
and mercy always in his sight.
5 Yea, pity moveth such to lend,
he doth by Justice things expend.

6 And surely such shall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he,
7 No tidings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
8 His faith is firm, his fear is past,
for he shall see his foes down cast,

9 He did well for the poor provide,
his Righteousness shall still remain,
And his estate with praise abide,
though that the wicked man disdain:
10 Yea, gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
and so consume his stars to see.

The 113 Psalm.

YE Children which do serve the Lord,
Praise ye his name with one accord.
2 Yea; blessed be always his name.
3 Who from the rising of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praised with great fame.

4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glory we may count
above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare?
Whose dwelling's in the heavens are,
of such great power and force is he.

6 He doth abase himself, we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
and also in heaven above,
7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw,
his only mercy did him move.

8 And so him set in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.

9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praise ye his holy name, and
gloriouse be his honour and his fame.

The 120 Psalm.

IN trouble and in thrall,
unto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort.

2 Deliver me I say,
From lying lips away,
and tongues of false report.

3 What vantage or what things,
Get'it thou thus for to fling,
thou false and flattering lyer?

4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No less then arrow keen,
or hot consuming fire.

5 Alas! too long I slack,
Within these tests so black;
which Cedars are by name,
By whom the flock elect,
And all of Isaac's seed,
are put to open shame.

6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and set a quiet life.
But when my tale was told,
Causes I was controul'd,
by them that loved strife.

The 126 Psalm.

WHEN as the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought
From bondage great,
and also servitude extrem,
H's work was such
as did surmount mans Heart and thought,
So that we were
much like to them that use to dream.

2 Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did shew us joyful men.

The Heathen folk
were forced then for to confess,

How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.
 3 But much more we,
and therefore can confess no less;
Therefore to say,
we have good cause as we begun.
 4 O Lord, go forth,
thou canst our bondage end,
As to Deserts
the flowing rivers send.
 5 Full true it is,
that they which sow in tears, indeed,
At me will come,
when they shall reap in mirth and joy,
 6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious seed,
For that their foes
full oftentimes did them annoy.
But their return
with joy they sure shall see.
Their sheaves home bring,
and not impaired be.

The 148 Psalms

Give laud unto the Lord,
From Heaven that is so high,
Praise him in deed and word,
Above the starry sky.
 2 And also ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royal.
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are both clear and bright,
The same of you be done,
Ye glistening Stars of Light.

4 And eke no less,
Ye Heavens fair,
And Clouds of th' ayr,
His laud expressa.

5 For at his word they were,
All formed as you see,
At his voice did appear,
All things in their degree.

6 Which he set fast :
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to last.

*The School-Master to his
Schollars.*

MY Child and Schollar take good heed
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou d' accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

*First, I command thee, God to serve,
then to thy Parents, duty yield,
Unto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in town and field.*

*Your Cloaths unbuttoned do not use,
let not your Hose ungartered be,
Have Handkerchief in readiness,
wash Hands and Face, or see not me.*

*Lose not your Books, Ink-burn, or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat, or Band.
Let Shoes bety'd, pin Shirt band close,
keep well your Hands at any hand.*

*If broken Hos'd or Shoo'd you go,
or Slovenly in your array,
Without a Girdle, or Unruff,
then you and I must have a fray.*

*If that thou cry or talk aloud,
or Books do rend; or strike with Knife,
Or Laugh, or Play, Unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.*

*If that you Curse, Miscall, or Swear,
if that you Pick, Filch, Steal, or Lys,
If you forget a Schollars part,
then must you sure your Points untie.*

*If that to School you do not go,
when time doth call you to the same;
Or if you loiter in the streets,
when we do meet then look for blamer.*

*Wherefore my Child behave by self
so decently in all assay,
That thou mayst purchase Parents love,
and eke obtain by Masters praise.*

The

The First Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL numbers are made by the Diverse placing of these Nine Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 8, 9. and this circle (o) called a Cypher: Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five, in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is Fifty; in the third place five hundred; in the fourth place, Five thousand; in the fifth place, fifty thousand; and so thou mayest proceed: As for example, the number thus placed, 1684, being this present year from the Birth of Christ, is, One thousand, six hundred, eighty four: 5703. being this present year from the Creation, (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand seven hundred & three. But my book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

Direction for the Ignorant.

For the better Understanding this Brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called, *five periods*, which I for plainness sake stick not to call *Chapters*: Therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done. For thou compon-
ly movest thy question one of these Five ways; either how long was it
A.H.J. after.

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of Egypt, and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest is nearely one of those times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the year set by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have let down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the Roman or Italick Letter; which thou usest to call the Latin Letter, and pass over those in the English Letter; for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that would find something only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the English Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of Israel, Egypt, Assyria, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose turns thou mayest easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of Judah. And note, that (y) alone, standing by any number, signifieth (year.) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading: therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other English.

After the Creation;

*God having made the World, and Created Adam and Eve: Their
Posterity was Born in the years after, as Followeth.*

Year		Year	
130	Seth	874	Lamech
253	Enoch	1066	Noah
325	Kenan	1556	Shem
395	Mahalaleel	1558	Japhet
506	Jared	1656	The universal Flood, after which follows the genera- tion of Shem.
622	Enoch		
686	Mathuselah		

C H A P. II.

162 After the Flood.

Year	they were 215 years.
2 Arphaxad.	Hercules Lyb.
37 Selah.	Aram.
67 Eber.	Prometheus.
101 Peleg.	Atlas.
The Tower of Babel Built.	Aminadab.
Reu.	778 Aaron.
263 Serug.	783 Moses.
192 Nahor.	Job.
Terah.	Naasson.
262 Haran.	Salmon.
352 Abraham.	858 Moses delivered the Children of Israel out of Egypt; then was the Law given.
416 Ishmael.	C H A P. III.
452 Sodom destroyed.	A fter the Law given.
452 Isaac.	Phaeton Burnt.
512 Jacob.	40 Joshua brought the people out of the Wilderness into the Land of Canaan and reigned 18 y.
587 Ruben.	41 Iubiles began.
588 Simeon.	58 Othniel judged Israel 40 years, whereof Cusum the Aramite oppressed them 18 y.
589 Levi.	Rhadamanthus.
599 Judah.	80 Boaz of Rakab.
600 Dan.	90 Ehud and Shanger judged 18 y, whereof Eglon the Moabite oppressed them 80 y.
601 Neptali.	Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Asher.	Pegasus.
602 Issachar.	Dipheus.
Gad.	178 Deborah and Barak judged 40 y, whereof Iabin and Sisera oppressed 20 y.
Zebulun.	198 Obed.
604 Joseph.	
609 Benjamin.	
These twelve were the Sons of Jacob, called the Twelve Patriarchs; of whom came the twelve Tribes of Israel.	
Minerba.	
699 Pharez.	
642 Hezron.	
643 Jacob went into Egypt, where.	

Year.

Year.	Year	England
198 Obed born of Ruth.	899	Rehoboam reigned over Judah 17 y.
218 Gideon judged 40 y. whereof the Midianites oppressed 7 years.	882	Abijam 3 y.
Theseus.	878	Afa 41. y.
258 Abimelech 3 y.	838	Jehosophat 25 y.
251 Tola 23 y.	813	Jehoram 8 y.
284 Jair judged 22 y. whereof the Ammonites and Philistines op- pressed 12 y.	805	Ahaziah 1 y.
Amazones Battle against The- bea.	798	Joash 43 y.
311 Ibzan judged 7 y.	758	Amasia 29 y.
318 Elon 10 y.		Jonah Prophesieth.
Troy destroyed.	743	Rome built by Romulus upon four hills, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Es- quilinus, Aventinus; and after enlarged by Servius Tullus, within the walls, with other three hills, Coe- linus, Uliminalis, and Quin- inalis.
329 Abdon the Pirathonite 8 y.	729	Kingdom of Judah void 12 years.
336 Sampson 20 y. In the time of these 6 Judges the Philistines oppressed.	725	Sardanapalus.
350 Jesse Father of David by Obed.	718	Ahaziah 25 y.
356 Eli the Priest 40 y.	700	Kingdom of Israel void 22 years.
397 Samuel and Saul 40 y.	615	Puma Pompilus the second Roman King.
432 Brutus came into England, if the story be true.	615	Lycurgus the Lacedemo- nian.
447 David reigned 40 y.	581	Joel, Hosea, Amos, and Isaiah, Prophets.
Nathan, Asaph, Haman, and Jeduthua, Prophets.	477	Solomon reigned 40 y. and 481, in his fourth year, built the Temple before the Birth of Christ, about 916 y.
C H A P. IV.		Tullus Hostilius the third Roman King.
Before Christ.	677	Jonathan over Judah 15 y. Michaiah also prophesied.
639 Temple built.	662	Ahaz 15 y.
900 B.C.	628	Hezekiah 29 y.
		Sal-

Year

628 *Salmanasar* carried ten Tribes
of Israel captive to Babel, from
whence they never returned:

And here the race of the Kings
of Israel ceased.

Merodach Baladan began to
bring the Empire from *Ashor*
to *Babel*.

682 *Simonides*.

Aristoxenus.

Anchus Martius the fourth
Roman King.

Archilochus, *Zelutus*, *Homer*,
Phalaris

617 *Manasseh* 55 years.

Jeremiah Propheseth.

610 *Sappho* *Milo*, *Stesichorus*,
Epimenides.

564 *Nebuchadnezzar*.

592 *Amon* 2 y.

560 *Josiah* 31 y.

Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* pro-
phesie

426 *Jehoakim* 11 y.

Captivity, where *Nebuchad-
nezzar* carried captive *Daniel*,
and many others into Babylon,
began the third year of *Iehoja-
kim*.

Jeremiah continueth his Prophesie
in *Judah*. *Daniel* Propheseth in *Babel*.

518 *Zedekiah* 11 y.

Ezekiel Propheseth.

307 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Je-
remiah* with the remnant of *Ju-
dah* carried into *Egypt*, where
Jeremiah Propheseth.

Year

Ezekiel continueth his Prophesie
in *Babel*.

501 *Consuls* two yearly began
in *Rome*.

495 *Hozatus Cockles*.

494 *Salathiel*

493 *Dictators* in *Rome*.

487 *Tribunes* of the People be-
gan in *Rome*.

468 *Zerubbabel*.

466 *Pythagorus*, *Pindarus*,
Democritus, *Cresus*, *Herac-
tus*, *Clope*, *Dolon*, *Thales*
*Seven wise-men Pisistro-
tus*.

456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son
won *Babylon* from *Belshazzar*.
began the Empire of the Per-
sians, and gave leave for the Jews
to return and build the Tem-
ple.

454 Temple began to be built.
The History of *Ezra*.

Artachshasite, call'd of profane
Writers *Chambas*, reigned
with *Cyrus* his Father.

The History of *Esther*.

Ahasuerus called *Darius Hy-
strispis*.

444 He divorced *Kashthi*, married
Esther, hanged *Haman*, and ad-
vanced *Mordecai*.

431 *Tribuni Militum*.

425 *Darius* of *Perse*, called also
Artaxias, and of Prophane
Writers, *Darius Longimanus*,
reigned 36 y. *Haggai* Propheseth.

Zacha-

Year

Zechariah Prophesieth.
423 Malachi the last Prophet.
424 Nebeniah his Story, who
Builded the walls of Jerusalem.
387 Battle Peloponnesack. 27
years till the Lacedemonians
overcame Athens.
386 Rome taken by Gallus a
Brittain.
386 Themistocles, Aristides,
Archilus, Sophocles, Pericles,
Empedocles, Hypocrates,
Parmenios, Aristarchus,
Euripides, Herodotus, Alcibiades,
Socrates, Xenophon,
Agesilaus.
363 Philip of Macedonia Con-
quered all Grecia, after the
Thebanes had subdued the
Lacedemonians.
251 Marcus Curtius, Manlius
Torquatus.
350 Aristocles, Demosthenes,
Epicurus, Epaminondas,
Theophaestus, Menander,
Xenocrates.
344 Wars with the Ham-
nites at Rome, continued 49
years.
332 Alexander the Great conquer-
ed Persia; he entreated the Jews
Honourably, and Reigned 12
Years.

Now was the Empire of the Gre-
cians Great, which after the
death of Alexander, was divided

Year

into four Captains, whereof
in Syria and Egypt continued until
the Empire of the Romans, and
always vexed the Jews.
Now beginneth the Story of the
Machabees.
301 Two Decies in Rome.
300 Zeno Author of the Sto-
icks.
Aratus, Demetrius, Phalere-
us.
288 Ptolemy Philadelphus caused
seventy Interpreters to Tran-
slate the LAW into Greek.
283 Hetruria yielded to Rome
wholly.
272 Regulus, Polybius, Clean-
thes.
267 War of Carthage and Rome
12 years.
241 Battle African with Numi-
dia.
238 Jesus Sirach,
236 Nebius Plautus.
224 Apiochus Magnus.
219 The second Battle of Car-
thage, because that Hannibal
had recovered Spain from
Rome.
131 The third Battle of Car-
thage, which was in three
years utterly Destroyed by
Scipio Junior.
129 Pharisees, Saducees, & Esenees
began their Sects.
89 Civil War in Rome Eight
years, between Marius and
Sylla, because Sylla being
younger

Year

younger was chosen Captain into Asia, to the Battle of thridatick.

17 Tiganes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consul.

57 Britain entered upon by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar reigned Emperor 5 years.

44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavius Augustus Emperour

34 Herod the Great made King of Jury, after whose death his four sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrarchs, See

Luke 3. 1

Temple again sumptuously builded by Herod.

Christ Born, in the 24 Year of Augustus: From which beginneth our usual account.

C H A P. IV.

After the Birth of Christ.

16 Tiberius Emperour, after the Birth of Christ 16 years.

33 Christ Crucified.

33 Stephen Stoned.

42 Paul Converted,

42 Herod Agrippa President in Jury

Year

He beheaded James.

42 Matthew wrote his Gospel.

44 James Beheaded.

46 Mark Preached in Egypt.

49 Luke Wrote.

50 Epistle to the Galatians written from Antioch.

53 Epistles to the Theffalonians, written from Athens.

54 Philip Martyred.

51 Epistle to the Corinthian from Ephesus.

51 To Timothy, from Troas.

To Titus from Troas.

55 To Corinth from Philippi.

55 Peters first Epistle.

56 Peter Second Epistle.

56 To the Romans from Corinth

57 Claudius Nero Persecutor.

56 Epistles to the Phillipians, Ephelians, Colosians, Philemon from Rome.

61 Acts by Luke (now as is thought)

63 James thrown down from a Pinnacle.

59 Epistle to Timothy.

59 Paul Martyred at Rome.

73 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespasian

and Titus.

76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.

83 Domitian Emperour.

85 Nicolitan Hereticks.

90 Cornelius Tatitus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Amelius.

98 John Banished to patmos, where (as is thought) he Wrote his

Year

his Gospel, and the Revelati-
on.
67 John returned from Patmos to
Ephesus.
100 John dyed.
114 Pliny Writeth for the Chri-
tians.
133 Galen.
170 Justinus dyed a Martyr.
180 Irenaeus of Lions.
187 England Received the Gol-
pel.
202 Clemens Alexandrinus.
210 Tertullian.
219 Origen.

Year

249 Cyprian.
289 Constantine Reigned in Eng-
land.
307 Eusebius.
333 Athanasius.
347 Hillary.
347 Gregory Nazianzen.
371 Ambrose B. of Millain.
375 Hieronymus.
400 Chrysostom.
409 Augustine.
414 Theodoret.
500 Goths conquered Italy, then
increased Barbarism and Papi-
stry.

Directions for the Unskilful.

If thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet: *Viz.* The Order of the Letters as they stand, without Book, perfectly, to know where every Letter stands, as (*b*) near the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*u*) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldest find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*c*) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) see towards the end of that Letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth Letters, thou shalt find thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the Cause of the Difference of the Letters: All Written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are words taken from the Latine, or other Learned Lan-
guage. Those with the Italick Letters, as (*abandon*) are French Words made English. Those with the English Letters are merely English; or from some other Vulgar Tongue: the Word joyning unto it is ever English, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar English Word. But those that have no Word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And know further, that all the words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*cbr*) or (*b*) is never pro-
nounced;

nounced, or end with (*ism*) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of Termination, for they were brought from *Greece* to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly stamp'd, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion: as Christ is Latine *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*; so Baptisme in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptimos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine, *creatio*; *remissio*. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them: those with Difference are marked with this (*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*accomplicr*,) and therefore you shall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another, as thus, in that word *Brigandine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of signification; and so thou shalt learn variety of Words.

When a Word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, to bark as a Dog is well known, but a *barque*, that is, a little ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that; if I should put down all derivations, it would be over long; therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice soon from the Primitive or Originall: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some Rules for them thou shalt find in the end: there are many more from Latin and French, bnt being well known, I omit them.

Abandon cast away

abba Father

*abbessè abba esse' Mistress of a
Puncery*

abreviate short

abridge see abreviate

abute ly unto

abecedary the Order of the Let-

ters, or he that useth them

abett maintain

abominable

abhor

abject base

abjure renounce

abolish make void

*abricor * k. of Fruit*

aboard

abrogate see abolish

absolve pardon

absolve perfect

absolution forgiveness

abstinence restraining

abstract see abreviate

absurd foolish

accent tune

accept take liking

access

access free coming to
 accessary partaker
 accident befall
 accomodate fit to
 accomplish * finish
 account * to reckon
 accord * agreement
 accurate tunning
 accrew * grown
 ascertain * make sure
 atchieve see accomplish
 acorn
 active nimble
 actual in act
 acute witty
 addict given to
 adieu farewel
 address prepare direct
 adjacent lying to
 adjourn defer
 adjure make to swear
 administer govern or serbe
 admire marvel at
 admiral chif by Sea
 admission receivng
 adopt take for his Chyld
 adore worship
 adorn beautifie
 adverse contrary
 advertise give knowledg
 adulmentation flattery
 adulterate counterfeit
 advocate attorney
 aduision patronage
 aduision burning
 affable ready and Courteous in
 speech
 affect earnestly desire
 affinity kin by Marriage

affirmative avouching
 affiance trust
 affianced betrothed
 agent doer
 aggravate make grievous
 agility nimblenes
 agony heavy passion
 alacrity cheerfulness
 alarm sound to the Battle
 alien stranger
 alienation estranging
 alight
 aledg * bring proof
 alliance kindred or league
 allusion pointing to
 alude to point to
 aliment nourishment
 alms
 almighty
 alphabet order of Letters
 altercation debate
 allegory similitude
 allegiance obedience
 altitude height
 allegation alledging
 ambassador messenger
 ambiguous doubtfull
 ambition desire to honour
 ambushment pitfy train
 amorous full of Love
 amplifie enlarge
 anatomy gr. cutting up
 anathema accursed
 andiron
 anguish grief
 anchor
 animate encourage
 annually yearly
 animadversion noting

anti-

antichrist	Against Christ	chief builder	not build
antidated	fore-dated	argens silver	not much
anticipation	preventing	argue to reason	not right
angle corner		arithmetick gr.	art of Number
antickly disguised		ing	to make
annihilation	make void	ark Ship	ark
ancestor fore-fathers		armory house of armor	house
annullity	see annihilate	arraign	to bring to trial
aphorism	general rule	arrive *	come to
apostate	back-slader	arrerages *	debt unpaid
apostate	falling away	artificer	Handicrafts-man
amen so be it		artificial	workman-like
apostle	gr. see ambassadour	articulate	saynted
apology	gr. defence	ascended	go up
apocalyps	gr. Revelation	ascertain *	assure
alpha	gr. the first Greek Letter	assent	agreement
apothecary		ascent	a going up
apocrypha	not of authority	ascribe	give to
apparent in sight		askew	askint
apeach	accuse	aspect	looking up
appeal to seek to a higher judge		aspire	climb up
appertain to belong		asperate	rough
appurtenant	} belonging	aspiration	breathing
appurtenance		assay *	probe
appetie	desire to eat	assail	set upon
application	applying to	assayl	see assail
appose	ask question	assertion	affirming
apposition	apposing	assiduity	continuance
approbation	allowing	asservation	Carenest Asserm
approye	allow	ing	
approach	come nigh	assign	appoint
appropriate	make his own	asignation	appointing
apt fit.		ashizes	
Arbiter	} Empire	assistance	help
arbitrator		associate	company
arbitritment	Judgement	astrictive	} binding
arch	gr. chief	astringent	
archangel	gr. chief Angel	astronomy	gr. } knowledge of the
archbishop	chief Bishop	astrology	Sars
			atheist

a thieft without God	benevolence good will
atheism the Opinion of the A.	benign favourable
theist	benignity bounty
attach Seize upon	bereft deprived
attain * Convict of Crime	besiege
attainer * a Conviction	biere
attempt * set upon	bishop Overseer
attentive heedy	blanck to make white
attribute give to	blaspheme gr. speaking Ill of
avarice covetousness	God
audacious bold	blood
audience hearing	bear
auditor hearer, or Dicter of	beast
accounts	boat
audible easie to be heard	bough
aver avouch	bought
augment to increase	bonnet cap
avouch affirm with earnestness	bracelets
authentical gr. of authority	bracer
autumn the Harvest	brief
axiome certain Principles.	brigandine coat of defence
Ballance a pair of Scales	brigandine see barque
bayliff	brandish * to make a Sword
bankrupt bankrout	bright
barquet	breath
baptist a Baptizer	brothel keeper of a House of
baptism	Bawdry
barbarian rude person	bruise
barbarism barbarousness	bruit
barque * a small Ship	buggery Conjunctions with one of
barreter a contentious person	the same
barrester allowed to give Coun-	burges a head man of a Town
sel	build.
barter to bargain	Calidity Craftiness
battery beating	capacity fit to take, or receive
balm	cancel to undo
beatitude blessedness	canon gr. Law
beguile deteive	canonize make a Saint
beneficial profitable.	capital deadly, or great
	capi-

capital State-house	cherubim order of Angels
capitulate	chirography gr. hand-writing
captious catching	christ anointed
captive prisoner	chirurgion gr.
captivate make subject	choler gr. a humour causing anger
carbuncle k. disease or stone	chronicle gr. History
carnality fleshliness	chronographer gr. History writer
casuality chance	chronology gr. History of times
castigation chastisement	church faithful people
catalogue gr. head-roll	chrystial gr. glass
cathedrel gr. Church chief in the Diocess	cyder drink made of Apples
catholique universal	cinnamon
cauldron	circle
caution warning	circuit
celebrate make famous	citron
celestial heavenly	city
celerity swiftness	citizen
censure correction	circumcise to cut about the privy skin
censor corrector	circumference round circuit
centurion Captain	circumlocution circumference of speech
cease	circumvent prevent
cement	civit
center middest	civil
ceremony	clamorous ready to speak ill
certain	clemency gentleness
certifie	client he that is defended
ceruse white Lead	cockatrice k. of beasts
cistern	collect gather
character the fashion of a Letter	colleague companion
chaunt * sing	collatio recital
champaign plain field	coadjutor helper
chambering lightnes	cogitation thought
charter or writing	collusion deceit
chamberlain	colum one side of a Page Titled
chariot	comedy gr. stage play
chancery	K com-
chivalry Knight-hood	
chief	

commencement & beginning
 comet gr. blaying Stat
 commentary Exposition
 commodious profitable
 commotion rebellion
 communicate made Partaker
 communion fellowship
 compact joynt together
 compendious short
 competitor he that standeth with
 me for an Office
 compile gather and make
 complexion
 complices Colleagues
 compose make
 composition agreement
 comprehend contain
 comprise see comprehend
 concoct to digest meat
 concord agree
 concordance agreement
 competent convenient
 compromit to make agree
 concavity hollowness
 compulsion force
 conceal
 conception conceiving in the
 Womb
 concupisence desire
 concurr agree together
 condescend agree unto
 condign worthy
 conduct guiding
 confession compounding
 confederate see compact
 confer talk together
 conference communication
 confidence trust
 confirm establish

confiscate forfeiture of goods
 conflict battle
 confound overthrow
 congeale harden
 congestion a heaping up
 congregate gather together
 congruity see concord
 conjunction joyning together
 conjecture guesse
 consent } Agreement
 } Harmony
 consequence following
 consecrate to make holy
 consequent following
 conserve keep
 consist stand
 consolation comfort
 consistory a place of civil Judge-
 ment
 consort see consent
 conspire agree for ill
 construe expound
 consult take counsel
 contagious that corrupteth
 contemplation Meditation
 continence modest abstaining
 contract make short
 contradiction
 contribute bestow
 contrite sorrowful
 contrition sorrow
 convert turn
 convict proved guilty
 convert bring before
 converse company with
 convocation calling together
 convulsion
 copartner fellow
 copious plentifull

corps

corps dead body	defect want
corporal bodily	deflower to dishonour
corrosive fretting	defraud deceive
correspondent answerable	deformed ill-shaped
corrigible easily corrected	define shew what it is
corroborate strengthen	degenerate be unlike his an-
covert hiding-place	testors
costive bound in body	dehort move from
cosmography gr. description of	deity God-head
the world	deifie make like God
counterpoise make level	delectation delight
countermand command contrary	delicate dainty
compunction pricking	delude deceive
coffin a basket, or coyp chest	deluge great flood
creed the belief	delusion mockery
credence belief	demonstrate shew plainly
credulous easie to believe	denizon free-man
criminous faulty	denounce declare a sentence against
crucifie fasten to a Cross	depend hang upon
crocodile k. of beasts	deportation carrying away
culpable blame-worthy	depose put from
cubit a foot and half	deprive see oppose
cup-boord	depute appoint
cursality turning fast over	deride mock
cymbal an instrument	derive fetch from
clyster a glister	derivation take from another
cypress.	derogate see detract
Deacon gr. provider for the poor	describe set forth
debility weakness	descend go down
deaf that cannot hear	desert wilderness
damage loss	desist leave off
decency comeliness	detest hate greatly
decline fall away	detest betray
decision cutting away	detract take from
decorum comeliness	detiment loss
descipher describe	detruide thrust from
dedicating a devoting	devote given unto
deduct taking out	dexterity aptness

diabolical devilish	distinguish put difference
diadem crown	dice
diet manner of food	disable make unable
dialogue gr. conference	disability unability
defame	disannul make void
defamation a slandering	disputable questionable or doubtful
difficult hard	define
diocese gr. jurisdiction	discomfit put to flight
diocesan, that hath jurisdiction	discomfiture a putting to flight
digest bring in order, see concoct	discipher lay open
dignity worthiness	digestion bringing into order
digress turn from	digression going from the matter
dilate enlarge	difficulty hardness
direct guide	dimension measuring
diminution lessening	direction ordering
disburse * lay out money	disimulation dissembling
descend see descend	discourse
disciple scholar	dismember part one piece from another
discipline instruction	Disposition natural inclination, or setting in order.
dissent disagree	discipation scattering
discern see	dissolution breaking
disclose discover	distillation distilling, or dropping down
discord disagreement	distinct differing
discuss examine, or dissolve	distinction making a difference
disjoin unjoin	divulge make common
disfranchise take away freedom	dispoil take away by violence
dismiss let pass	display spread abroad
disloyal disobedient	distracted troubled in mind
disparagement inequality of birth	distribution division
dispense set free	disturb disquiet
disperse send abroad	disswade see dehort
dispeople to unpeople a place	ditty the matter of a song
discent from our ancestors	divert turn from
disimilitude unlikeness	divine heavenly
dissolve unloose	divisi-
dissolute careless	
dissonant disagreeing	

divinity heavenly doctrine
 diuturnity dailyness
 doctrine learning.
 dolour grief
 dolorous grievous
 docility easiness to be taught
 dolphine k. of fish.
 domestical at home
 dominion } rule
 domination } rule
 eclipse gr. failing
 ecclesiastical belonging to the
 Church
 edict commandment
 edifie building
 education bringing up
 edition putting forth
 effect a thing to be done
 effectual forcible
 effeminate womanish
 efficacy force
 effusion pouring forth
 egress forth-going
 election choice
 elect chosen
 elegance fine speech
 elephant k. of beasts
 emroids k. of disease
 elevate lift up
 embleme gr. picture
 emmet pismire
 empire government
 encroach
 ennaration declaration
 encounter set against
 enduce move
 enhance make greater
 enaimity } hatred
 enmity } hatred

enchant * bewitch
 enfranchise make free
 enflame burn
 engrate press upon
 enlign flag of war
 enormous out of square
 enterr lay in the earth
 enterlace put between
 environ compas about
 ephah k. of measure
 epitaph gr. the writing on a
 tomb
 epitomy gr. the bise of a book
 epitomize gr. to make an epitome
 epistle gr. a letter sent
 episcopal bishop like
 epicure given to pleasure
 epilogue conclusion
 equinoctial when the dayes and
 nights are equal
 erect set up
 erroneous full of errour
 escheat forfeite
 essence substance
 estimate esteem
 eternal everlasting
 evangelist binger of good ty-
 dings
 evict overcome
 eunuch gr. gelded, or great Oss-
 ter
 evocation calling forth
 exasperate whet on
 exact perfect, or require with ex-
 tremity
 exaggerate heap up
 exaltation advancing
 except
 excus-

excursion running out	festival feast-day
exceed	festivity mirth
excel	female } the she feminine }
exchequer office of receipt	fertile fruitful
exclaim cry out	fervent hot
execrable cursed	feverague
execute person	figurative by signs
excrement dung	finally lastly
exempt free	firmament sky
exemplifie enlarge	flaggon great wine-pot
exhibit put up	flexible easily bent
exile banish	flegm one of the humours
exorcist gr. conjurer	flux disease of scouring
expedient fit	fornication uncleanness between
expel put out	single persons
expend lay out	fortification strengthening
expedition haste	fountain head-spring
expect look for	fortitude valiancess
expire end	fragments relicks
explicate declare	fragility brittleness
exploit enterprize	fragrant sweet smelling
expulsion driving out	fraternity brotherhood
exquisite perfect	fraudulent deceitful
extend spread forth	frequent often
extenuate lessen	frivolous vain
extol advance	frontlet h. head attire
extort wryng out	fructifie make fruitful
extract draw out	frustrate make void
d extemporal } sudden	frugal thrifty
extemporary } sudden	fugitive runnagat
fabulous feigned	function calling
fact deed	funeral burial
faction division	furbrusher dresser
factious that maketh division	furious raging
facility easiness	future time to come
falkoner	Garboyl hurly-burly
fallacity deceit	garnet corn chamber
fantasie	gemm precious stone
fatal by destiny	genti-

gentility	gentry	hostage	pledge
generosity		host army	hostile
gentile heathen		hostility	hatred
generation off-spring		humane	gentle
gender		humidity	moisture
genealogie generation		hymn	gr. song
genitor father		hypocrite	dissimbler
geometry gr. art of measuring		hysope	
gesture		Ideot	gr. unlearned
ginger		idolatry	gr. false worship
gourd k. plant		jealous	
gorget		Jesus	saviour
gorgeous		ignominy	reproach
gospel glad tydings		illigitimate	unlawfully born
gradation by steps		illusion	mockery
graduate that hath taken degree		imbecility	weakness
gratifie to pleasure		imbark	
gravis freely		immediate	next to
guardian * keeper		imitation	following
gulph deep pool		immoderate	without measure
gyves fetters.		immortal	everlasting
Hability } ableness	oz	impeach	accuse
ability		immunity	freedom
habitable able to dwell in		impediment	lest
habit apparel		imperial	belonging to the church
harbinger sent before to prepare		imperfection	imperfection
harmony gr. musick		impenitent	unrepentant
hallelujah praise to the Lord		impiety	ungodliness
heraulds Kings messengers		impose	lay upon
haughty lofty		impression	printing
hebrew from hebers stock		impudent	shameless
heathen see gentile		impugn	disprove
helmet head-piece		impute	
heretick } that holds heresie		impunity	without punishment
heretical		impropriation	making proper
homage worship		imanity	beastly cruelty
hosanna save I pray		importune	to be earnest with
horror amazement		imperious	desirous to rule
		incessantly	

incessantly earnestly	insinuate creep in
inquisition searching	inspire breath into
incense k. of offering	insolent proud
incense to stir up	instigation provoking
incident happening	institute appoint
inchant bewitch	intercept prevent
inclination moving	intercession going between or ma-
incline lean unto	king intreaty
incumber trouble	interchange exchange
incommodious hurtful	intercourse mutual access
incompatible unsufferable	interest profitable
incongruity without agreement	interline write between
incontinent presently, or unchaste	intermeddle deal with
incur run into	intermingle mingle with
indemnity without loss	intermission a ceasing
indignity unworthiness	interpreter expounder
indignation hatred	interrogation a question asking
induce move	interrupt break off
induction bringing in	intricate entwapped
indurate harden	introduction entrance
infamous ill reported	intrude to thrust in violently
infection corrupting	invincible not to be won
infer being in	irruption breaking in
infernal belonging to hell	irrevocable not to be recalled
infirmity weakness	irreprehensible without reproof
inflammation inflaming	Israelite of Israel
infinite without number	judicial belonging to judgment
influence a flowing in	jubile year of joy
inform give notice	juror sworn man
ingrave carve	juice
ingredience entrance	justify approve
inhabit dwelling	Lapidary skilful in stones
inhibit forbid	largess liberality
inhibition forbidding	lascivious wanton
isjunction committing	laud praise
injurious wrongful or hurtful	laurel bay-tree
innovate make new	laxative loose
innovation making new	legacy gift by will, or ambassage
inordinate out of order	legion hoast

legate

taxative loose	mechanical gr. handleate
legacy gift by will, or ambassage	mediocrity measure
legion host	medicine
legate ambassage	mercement
legerdemain light-handed	mediator advocate
leprosie k. of disease	mercer
libertine loose in religion	mercy
lethargy k. of drowsie disease	meditate muse
licentious taking of liberty	monstrous detest
lieutenant deputy	melancholly gr. humour of solitariness
limitation appointment	melodious sweet sounding
literature learning	meritorious that deserveth
lingel shoo-makers thread	method gr. order
linguist skilful in tongues	metaphor gr. similitude
litigious quarclous	ministratiōn ministring
lore law	militant warring
lottery * casting of lots	minority under age
loyal obedient	monastery college of monks
lunatick wanting of wits.	miraculous marvelous
Magician using witcherath	mirrour * a looking-glass
mag. rate governour	mitigate allwage
magnanimitie of a great mind	mixtion mingling
magnificence sumptuousness	mixture idem
malady disease	mobility moving
malicious	modelt sober
male-contented discontented	moderate temperate
malign hating	modern of our times
mannacles fetters	moiety half
marger	moment weight, or sudden
maranatha accursed	momentary sudden
manumiss set free	movarch gr. one ruling all
march go in array	moote argue
mart fair	monument antiquity
martial warlike	mortality civil behaviour
marches borders	mortal that endeth
margent edge of a book	mortuary due for the dead
marrow	motive cause moving
martyr gr. witness	morti
matron ancient woman	mountain great hill
matrice womb	K muni-
mature ripe	

munition defensē	olivet place of olives
mutable changeable	omnipotent almighty
mustachio's upper lips hair	operation working
malmsey	opportunity fitness
muse goodness of learning	oppose set against
mutation change	opprobious reproachful
myrrhe k of sweet gum	ordure dung
mystical that hath a mystery in it	original beginning
mystery hidden secret.	oracle a speech from God
Native born	ordination ordaining
narration declaration	orphan without parents
near	orthography gr. true writing
necessity	ostentation boasting
navigation sailing	overplus more then needeth
negromancy gr. black art	Pacific quiet
nerve shew	pamphlet small treatise
negligence	pantofle a slipper
neuter of neither Gde	paradise a place of pleasure
nicolitan gr. an heretick from	paraphrase gr. exposition
nicholas	paramour amorous lady
nephew	parable similitude
nonage underage	parcel
non-suit not-following	parget
novice	partial
notifie give knowledge	partition division
numeration numbering	passion suffering
nutriment nourishment	pasleover one of the jews names
Obeyance obedience	pathetical gr. vehement
oblation offering	Patriarch chief father
oblique crooked	patrimony fathers gift
oblivious forgetful	patronage defense
obstinate headstrong	patronize defend
obscure darkness	pavillion tent
obstruction stopping	paucity fewness
obtuse dull	pavement
occidental belonging to the west	peccavi I have offended
odious hateful	peculiar proper
odour smell	pensive sorrowful
odoriferous sweet smelling	pentecost gr. Whitsontide
efficious dutiful	perfisive

peregrination

peregrination	soujourning in a	policy
strange land		poitrel oynament for a hōse breast
peremptory resolute		poet gr. a verse-maker
perfect		poetress a woman poet
period end		polish deck
perilous dangerous		pollute desile
permit suffer		pomegranate k. of fruit
permutable changeable		ponderous weighty
perpetuity a continuance		populous full of people
perplexity trouble, gretel		postscript written after
persecute		protract deser
persist	continue	popular pleasing the people
persevere		preamble fore-speech
perspicuous evident		precept command
participate partake		predecessor before departed
pervert overthow		predestinate appoint before
peruke hair laid forth		precious
perverse forward		precinct compass
pedegree a stock		predominant ruling
petition prayer		preface, see preamble
phantasie imagination		prejudice hurt
pheasant		prejudiced fore-told
pharisee one of that sect		primunire forfeiture of goods
physiognomy knowledge by the		preparative preparation
visage		preposterous disorderly
physick		prerogative privilege
phrase gr. form of speech		presbyteri gr. eldership
phrensic gr. madness		prescript degree
phylosophy gr. study of wisdom		prescription limitation
pigeon		prest ready
pirate sea-robbet		primitive first
piety godliness		priority first in place
pillage spoy in war		pristine old
pilot * master-gilder of a shipp		probation allowance
plaintiff the complainant		prodigious monstrous
planet gr. wandring-star		proceed go on
plausible pleasing		profound deep
plentitude fullness		prophane ungodly
plume feather		prognosticate fore-tell
plurallity more than one		progeny off-spring

prohibit forbid	ratifie establish
prologue, see preface	real unsigned
prolix tedious	receipt
prompt ready	recepit
promulgation, see publication	recognition acknowledgement
propitiatory sacrifice to pacify	recoil go back
propose propound	reconcile bring into favour
propriety property	recreate refresh
prorogue put off	redeem buy again
prostitute set open for uncleanness	redemption buying again
prophetic fore-tell or expound	refection refreshing
prophet, gr. he that prophesieth	reflection casting back
prospect-a sight afar off	refer put over
prowess valiancys	refuge succour
prose the writing that is not verse	regenerate born again
proselite; gr. stranger converted	regiment government
prostrate fall down	register calender
protect defend	reject cast away
provocation provoking	rejoyncer
provident fore-seeing	reiterate retreat
prudence w. soon	relate report
psalm heavenly song	relation reporting
psalmographie writer of	relapse backsliding
psalmist psalmis	relaxation refreshing
psalter book of psalms	relinquish forlake
publish set abroad	remit forgive
publick open	remis loose
publican toll-gatherer	remorse prick of conscience
publication publishing	remove trenes
purgatory place of purging	renounce * forlake
pursuit following.	repast food
puissant powerful	repel put back
putrific corrupt	repeal call back
Quadrangle four-cornered	repose put trust in
quadrant four-squared	repres. put down
queach thick heap	repulse putting back
quintessence the chief virtue	repugnancy contrariety
quotidian daily	repugnant contrary
Rapacity	repute account
rapine violent catching	resign give over
	restuaration

restoration restoring	scurrillity Lucy Scolding
resume take again	seclude shut out
revoke call back	sectary see schismatick
rhetorick art of eloquence	secundary the second
rhetorician gr. skilful in rhetorick	seduce deceive
rehum gr.	sedulity diligence
rogue	seigniority lordship
ruinous ready to fall	seminary a nursery
rudiment first instruction	senator alderman
rupture breach	sensible easily felt
rustical clownish	sense
Sabbath rest	senescent brutish
sacrilege church-robbing	sepulchre grave
sacrament holy sign or oath	sequel following
sacrifice	sequester to move from, or displace
sadduce; & sectary	service
safeguard safe keeping	serjeant
saint holy one	servitude bondage
sanctification holiness	servile slavish
salubrity wholesomeness	severity sharpness
sanctity holiness	seet kind
sanctimony holiness	significant plainly signifying
sanctuary holy place	simplicity plainness
sandals, gr. flippers	sinister unhappy
sapience wisdom	situacion placing
satiety fulness	sllaughter
satyr nipping verse	slice
saturity fulness	soar mount high
savage wild	sociable fellow-like
sauce	solace
scalp pate	solution unloosing
scarifie launch a boze	society fellowship
scepter sign of rule	solicite move
schism breach	summary brie
schismatick that moveth a	sophister caballer
schism	forcery
scripture writing	soveraign chie
scruple doubt	spacious large
scrupulous full of doubts	specie signifi
scourges	special

special	sycophant tale-bearer
spicery	synod general assembly
spleen gr. milt	Tabernacle tent
spongeous like a sponge	timerarious rashness
spruce	temerity rash
squinancy k. of disease	temperature temperateness
station standing	temperate keeping a mean
stability sureness	temperance sobriet
stillatory a distilling place	temple a church
stipendiary that serveth for wages	tempestuous boisterous
studious diligent	temporize to serve the time
style manner of speech	temporary for a time
submit lowly	terrestrial earthly
suborn procure a false witness	tenuity smallness
subscribe write under	tetrarch gr. governour of a
subtract taken from	fourth part
subtract taken from	tenure hold
substitute deputy	termination ending
subtil crafty	thwite have
subversion overthrowing	timorous fearful
succeed follow	tertian every other day
suggest	testification witnessing
sulphur brimstone	theology gr. divinity
summarily briefly	thyme, k. of herb
superficies upper-side	tractable easy to handle
superfluous needless	tractate a treatise
superscription writing above	tragedy a solemn play
supplant overthrow	tradition delivering from one to
support bear up	another
supposition supposing	traffique bargaining
suppress	transfigure change
superior higher	transitory soon pass away
supremacy chief in authority	tranquility quietness
surcharge overcharge	transfer convey over
surmount exceed	transform transfigure
furcingle	transgress break
suspence	translate turn
surplus see overplus	transport carry over
survive overlive	transpose change
Synagogue place of assembly	triangle three-cornered

tribunal judgement-seat.

vincible

tripartite three-fold.

victorious that hath gotten many
victories

trivial common.

vineyard orchard of grapes.

tribe company.

vigilant watchful.

tromp deceive.

visitation going to see.

triumphant great joy.

vision sight.

triumphant resorting for the con-
quest.

ulcer vile.

tribute.

union unity.

truce peace.

unite join.

turbulent.

universal general.

tympany k. of dropsie.

urine stale.

Vacant void.

unsatiable that hath not enough.

valour courage.

vocation calling.

vanquish overcome.

volubility swiftness.

vapour moisture.

voluptuous given to pleasure.

vendible saleable.

urbanity courtesy.

venerable worshipful.

usurp take unlawful authority.

versifie make verses.

utility profit.

venerable fleshly.

vulgar common.

vesture garment.

Wages.

vice.

Wager.

vicious.

weight.

view.

wrought.

F I N I S.

To the READER.

If notwithstanding my former Reasons in the *Preface*, thou doubtless-
thy little Child may have spoiled his Book, before it be learned,
thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the Second Book, or
thou mayest reserve fair, these written Copies until he can Read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of Rule, or length of Mater-
ier, unfit for Children; plentiful Experience in very young ones (be-
lieve him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to
dislike before thou hast tryed, or diligently read, were either to be-
rafte or unkind.

THE BIBLE IN ENGLISH
THE HOLY BIBLE

THE HOLY BIBLE
THE OLD TESTAMENT

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and
of the Holy Ghost Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the oracle O quicken thou
me according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my faults, and thou heardest
me : O teach me thy statutes.

Reveal unto me to understand the way of thy command-
ments. and so shall I talk of thy wondrous
work.

My soul waiteth a rare hour upon thy statutes, rem-
aind thou me according to thy word.

Talk from me the way of thyngs, and cause them
me to make much of thy law.

I have hidden thy way of truth and thy judg-
ment have I laid before me.

I have fixed unto thy testimonies O Lord thou
found me not.

I will run thy way of thy commandments
till on Earth set my heart at libelie.

ZONDON.

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